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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

SIXPENCE.

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THE HOPE OF HOLLAND: WILHELMINA. QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, reigning Sovereign of the Netherlands, in whom Holland and the world in general are exceptionally interested at the moment, was born on August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III. and his second wife. She succeeded to the throne on November 23, 1890, and was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on February 7, 1901.

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### CANON FLEMING: A BIOGRAPHY.

ion on " At the Sign of St. Pa

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.

To have such an epitaph as, "Earth has one great man less, and Heaven one angel more," is to receive the highest tribute one human being can pay another. It was the couplet on the wreath sent by Queen Alexandra to be placed on the coffin of Canon Fleming, who died last September. With commendable promptitude, Messrs. James Nisbet and Co., Ltd., have published an authoritative life, written by the Rev. Arthur R. M. Finlayson, "with the entire approval of his family." Than Mr. Finlayson, no more efficient and sympathetic biographer could be found. He was for more than thirty years an intimate friend of the many sided man whose loss was deplored by everyone, from King Edward down to the humblest person with whom he came into contact. Within the pages of this exceedingly interesting volume are to be found of this exceedingly interesting volume are to be found reminiscences and anecdotes of many of the famous men and women of our time Far more interesting, however, is the light Mr. Finlayson throws on the remarkable personality of the Canon, who could have succeeded equally in many walks of life. He was a man of broad mind, and his wide outlook was exemplified by his attitude towards the question of alcohol. He was one of the earliest total abstainers, and although his doctor told him in 1863 he would break down within two months and would never be able to preach or lecture without some stimulant, he lived for forty-five years without touching alcohol. In spite of this, he disapproved of the Licensing Bill, which he denounced as "a confiscation and a robbery." If, as Mr. Finlayson reminds us, Swift said, "censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent," praise may be regarded as the tribute the public pays to a man for being interesting. That the Rev. Arthur R. M. Finlayson certainly is. He had a great personality to deal with, and he has dealt with it worthily.

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### UNAUTHORISED REPRESENTATION.

As it has been ascertained that many unauthorised persons are in the habit of claiming to represent THE HAUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Editor desires that applications made in his name shall not be entertained unless the applicant presents an official card signed by the Editor himself or one of the Directors.

### ROOMS WITH VARYING VIEWS.

"A Room with a View" (Arnold) is the name of Miss "A Room with a View." È. M. Forster's new novel, which deals with broader things than the outlook into a courtdeals with broader things than the outlook into a courtyard that so sadly disappointed Lucy and her obtrusively
unobtrusive companion, Miss Bartlett, when they arrived
in Florence. Lucy had been promised a room facing the
Arno, and she had promised herself a Florentine interior.
She met the serried ranks of the British at the dinnertable, the portraits of Lord Tennyson and Queen Victoria,
and the Cockney tongue of the Signora Bertolini, whose
contempt for her adopted country was expressed by "Hi
won't 'ave my little Victorier taught by a hignorant
Italian what can't explain nothink!" Since we are none
of us infallible, "not even the youngest of us," it is not
wonderful that Lucy started with some contempt for her
fellow-boarders, whose lives (for it was Destiny who fellow-boarders, whose lives (for it was Destiny who presided unseen at the Signora's board) became interwoven with hers in the subsequent course of the story. Miss Forster views her characters with an eye pleasantly aware of their lighter side, and she hits off the Anglo-Saxon wanderer on the Continent with a happy appreciation of a prevailing type. There are the two Miss Alans, who are in Florence one year and have designs on Athens the next—the ever-romantic Miss designs on Athens the next—the ever-romantic Miss Alans, with their cosmopolitan plans and their insular digestions. "Since Florence did my poor sister so much good," writes Miss Catherine, "I do not see why we should not try Athens this winter. Of course, Athens is a plunge, and the doctor has ordered her special digestive bread, but, after all, we can take that with us, and it is only getting first into a steamer and then into a train. But is there an English church?" The letter goes on to ask if her correspondent "knows of a really comfortable pension at Constantinople?" Upon which a listener comments: "They call it a comfortable pension in Constantinople out of decency; but in their hearts they want a pension with magic windows opening on the foam of perilous seas in faëry lands forlorn. . . They want the Pension Keats." These touches are so engaging that it is necessary to say they do not obstruct the main current of the story, and that it is a capital love-story, with a of the story, and that it is a capital love-story, with a moral just as lightly pertinent as a moral should be. The method is idealistic without being unpractical, and undoubtedly "A Room with a View" is a book to be read by those in search of entertainment.

"Christopher Hibbault: Humour is less apparent in "Christopher Hibbault: Roadmaker." (Heinemann), and the idealism is perhaps a trifle laboured and fanciful; yet idealism is perhaps a trifle laboured and fanciful; yet it has an uncommon quality, not to be lightly passed by. Miss Margaret Bryant enjoys the outlook of the enthusiast: the view matters less, in this case, than the point of view. There is something radiant in its morning spirit, just as there is a radiance about Christopher, whose mother had tramped the high-road and died a pauper rather than live unequally yoked with a materialist millionaire. Christopher is dazzled by his own youthful vision, for he refuses to accept his father's ill-made fortune when a moment's reflection would have shown him its gigantic potentialities for good. He will be the road-maker, setting the ways level up and down the world for the traveller; but in the end he takes up the burden of wealth and leaves the end he takes up the burden of wealth and leaves his chosen task, and he is left making "the one perfect road which those who follow after shall find smooth." It is not easy to describe the fascination of this novel, which is faulty, shadowy, blurred, and still vibrant and alive. Perhaps it is simplest to say that it has the charm of a beloved personality in whom we delight, and over whom we cannot reason. It is feminine: it is daintily delicately clean; and most people we think is daintily, delicately clean; and most people, we think, are likely to be the better for reading it.

"Joan of Garioch." There are no special lessons to be discovered in "Joan of Garioch" (Macmillan) except the plain, workaday one that pluck and perseverance generally come out on top. The vicissitudes that Joan of Garioch's English lover went through were enough to daunt a less persistent man, even if his narrow escapes from death were due less to good management than to good luck. The incredible part of the story comes at the beginning, and it must be swallowed before one can settle down to business. It is not to be believed that the gallant Gariochs would have not to be believed that the gallant Gariochs would have sold their beloved Joan, daughter and sister and the darling of their hearts, to the mysterious De Jarnac. However, Mr. Albert Kinross demands that we should believe it to be so, and there is nothing for it but to accept the absurdity with the best grace at one's disposal. The quest of Joan up and down France, into Russia and out again, and through the bloody tangle of the abortive revolution in the Baltic Provinces, is a splendid sample of breezy fiction. Here indeed splendid sample of breezy fiction. Here, indeed, is a romantic outlook upon one of the greatest upheavals of modern history. Russia in the grip of murder and anarchy has always had an attraction for the vigorous novelist, but we do not remember any book in which it has been more convincingly described. The flight of the German landlords, the desolation through which the train for Riga passes, the smoking, blackened castles, the heroic futility of the revolutionaries—all these things are brought into the field of vision. Mr. Kinross is too healthy-minded to dwell upon the horrors of civil warfares he indices the field of vision. Mr. Kinross is too healthy-minded to dwell upon the horrors of civil warfare; he indicts the autocracy, it is true, but less by piling up the blood-stained evidences of its villainy than by reproducing the dim atmosphere of hazard and discontent through which the gallant Jim clears his way to victory. He was not always judicious—as, for instance, when he engaged the coachman he knew to be appointed to murder him for a lonely forest drive; but his audacity and his superlative luck served him better than a sober judgment. superlative luck served him better than a sober judgment. This is the best Russian revolutionary novel since "The Sowers"; and we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Kinross's last twenty chapters will well bear comparison with the late Mr. Merriman's strongest work, while at the same time their originality stands unquestioned.

### SPORT, SCIENCE, AND SOME RELICS OF DISASTER.



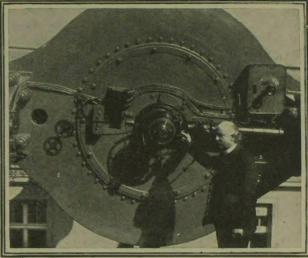
NAP IN AN AIR - PIPE: PLAYING CARDS IN THE HEAD OF ONE OF THE GREAT VENTILATING SHAFTS OF A TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER.

Nothing could give a better idea of the colossal size of the modern Transatlantic liner than this photograph of a party of nap-players indulging in a game in the head of a ventilating-shaft. There are, of course, a number of these shafts on each big vessel.



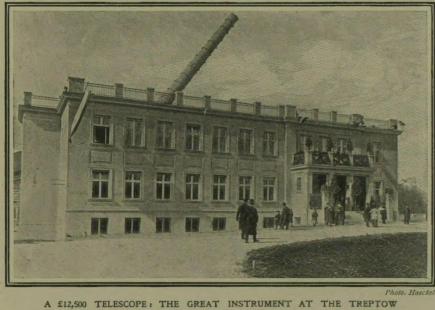
THE EX-LONDON WAITER WHO BEAT DORANDO'S MARATHON RECORD: HENRY ST. YVES, OF FRANCE.

St. Yves, who was recently acting as a waiter at the Monico Restaurant, Shaftesbury Avenue, won a Marathon race in New York the other day, beating Dorando's record by 3 min. 29 4-5 sec.



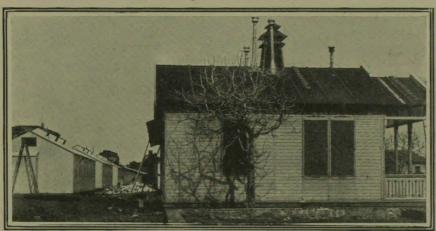
GIGANTIC, BUT NOT POWERFUL ENOUGH TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF MARS: DR. F. S. ARCHENBOLD AT THE EYE-PIECE OF HIS GREAT TELESCOPE.

Dr. Archenbold believes that if he but had a telescope three times the size of the one illustrated he would be able to solve at least some of the problems of Mars—to see objects a kilometre apart on the planet, and ascertain whether or no there are settlements of living beings on it.



OBSERVATORY.

As we note above, Dr. Archenbold, the presiding genius of the new Treptow Observatory, wishes that he had a telescope thrice the size of this, that he might study Mars as it has never yet been studied.



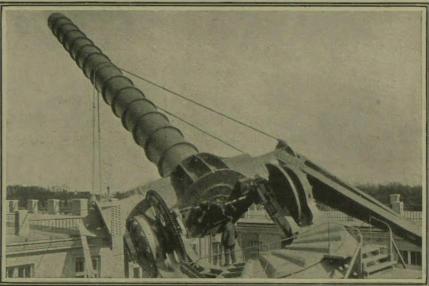
"STILL A CITY OF PESTILENCE, RUIN, AND DARKNESS": MESSINA AS IT IS TO-DAY-BUILDINGS GIVEN BY GERMANY.

According to the "Daily Mail," Messina is still "a city of pestilence, ruin, and darkness . . . there is no light . . . no means of transit, no sanitation, no water, there are no buildings fit for occupation, no streets open to traffic."



HELD FOR THREE DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS BY AN ARMED MADMAN: CECIL DENCH'S HOUSE AT ST. BLAZEY, CORNWALL.

On the Wednesday evening of Easter week, Dench shot a boy and three men. From that time until the morning of the Sunday he held his house against the police. Eventually, persuaded by his brother, he surrendered to the local relieving-officer. He was so weak that he could scarcely walk. He was formally charged at once with unlawfully wounding certain persons.



MAN'S STRONGEST EYE: THE GREAT TELESCOPE ON THE ROOF OF THE TREPTOW OBSERVATORY.

This telescope cost £12,500. One thrice its size would cost about £75,000. Evidently Dr. Archenbold will bave monetary difficulties to fight as well as others, before he attains his desire and his gigantic instrument.



"NO BETTER THAN IN THE DAYS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE CATASTROPHE": MESSINA-BUILDINGS GIVEN BY AMERICA.

Still according to the "Mail": "The wretched survivors are dwelling in huts built by themselves, or in railway-carriages and vans. Swarms of flies are buzzing over the area of desolation . . . The food sold to the hut-dwelfers has in part been dragged from the ruins of wrecked shops."



RIOTOUS LABOUR IN FRANCE: A SHOP AT ST. CREPIN AFTER THE STRIKING BUTTON-MAKERS' VISIT LAST WEEK.

The striking French button-makers went to considerable lengths last week, and at St. Crepin attacked and stormed the house of M. Doudelle and the stock-room of his factory. In the first case a 60-ft, tree was used as a battering-ram by hundreds of men. Some twelve thousand work-people were affected by the strike, which practically ended this week.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE first sensations with which one salutes the death of Swinburne are sensations of resurrection. The boy in each one of us leaps up and does honour to the pagan pyre, remembering veteris vestigia flammae. In one of his prose works Swinburne said a very splendid thing, worthy especially to be remembered now. "I cannot imagine what should tempt any man to criticism except the whole pleasure of praising." I will not pretend that Swinburne showed a dull adherence to his own dictum; or that the passages in which he called the characters of George Eliot "ragdolls" or discussed the thickness of the skulls of Clough's admirers, were entirely explicable upon the motive of praise. It remains true that

he has filled pages of prose with really passionate eulogy; and that perhaps no poet ever wrote so many good poems in praise of other men. From the high, buoyant outburst to Whitman—

Send but over a song to us, Heart of all hearts that are free.

down to the deep agnostic wail to the dead Landor-

But thou, if anything endure,
If hope there be,
O spirit that man's life left pure,
Man's death set free,

Not with disdain of days that were, Look earthward now.

There are twenty or thirty fine poems of Swinburne celebrating the varied glories of varied men, from the marsh-lights of Baudelaire to the thunderbolts of Victor Hugo. Swinburne, whatever other faults he may have had, could truly claim the noble pleasure of praising. He did express the excellence of other writers; and when that is admitted, I may be permitted to wonder, with real doubt and admiration, how on earth he managed to do it. I have not the faintest doubt that praise is the noblest thing in the world. Indeed, it is obviously the highest function in man, since it is the one function that he can properly employ towards God. Unquestionably, praise is admirable, praise is sacred; indeed, the only objection to it is that it is almost impossible. I am sitting with this blank sheet of paper in front of me, struggling with that awful obstruction: the noble impossibility of praising.

What does one say to the sunrise, on the rare occasions when one meets it? What answer can be made to the unanswerable height of great buildings, or the inimitable posture of some child, or the unexpected smell of the sea? Or the poetry of Swinburne? The noble pleasure of praising is too noble for me; I

feel for the first time an impediment in my speech. Anyone can be funny when he is miserable, or even angry; anyone can say good things about motor accidents or the income tax. But I cannot say good things about good things; how is it done? I am trying to praise the Swinburne of my boyhood; but what can I say—

Thou art more than the Gods who number the days of our temporal breath,

For these give labour and slumber; but thou, Proserpina, death. What can one do but say the syllables and then say, explosively, "How good!" For my part, at any rate—
Till God shall loosen over land and sea

The thunder of the trumpets of the night—

I shall be equally unable to express my admiration for God's universe and for Swinburne's English.

Moreover, this is a very technical joy—a patriotic pleasure in what the great man has done for the edge

and temper of our ancient sword, the English tongue. There are only about eight lines in all his eight volumes with which I agree in sentiment, and I have no time to make a list of them just now. One of them is this fine line about death—

Where God has bound for a token the darkness that maketh afraid.

But this is a good opportunity for expressing the hope that someone will now deal adequately, in a technical sense, with the great Swinburne style. Some parodists supposed that it was all a matter of alliteration; others, even worse, thought it was mere smooth, undu-

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE; Born, April 5, 1837; Died, April 10, 1909.

lating verse, full of long, languorous words. Now the sharpest point of the Swinburne style is that it is full of short words—of short words that are like short swords—

Waste water washes, and tall ships founder, and deep death waits.

Nor is it by any means true that his work is marked by smoothness, in the sense of the avoidance of obstacles. If I told you offhand that a man had rhymed "Arisbe" to "kiss be" and "statue" to "at you," you would think it grotesque, and merely wonder whether it was Browning or the "Bab Ballads." Yet Swinburne's river carries us over those rocks quite easily in the verse of which I quote half—

That met you of old by the statue
With a look shot out sharp after thieves
From the eyes of the garden god at you
Across the fig-leaves.

If people want either to praise or parody Swinburne they must get over this notion of his smoothness: that is not smoothness; it is style.

In a political and philosophical sense I fear Swinburne must be admitted to have ended in a certain failure; like a strong river losing itself in the sand. He is the great English example of the unfortunate error of the revolutionists: that they would not confess a creed. Against the old and quite cynical oppressors of Europe, the revolutionists were really fighting for justice. But they would not admit it. They pretended, by the tongues of

Byron and Swinburne, that they were fighting for license—that is, for anything or nothing; and the world, being inexperienced in the perversity of artists, took them at their word and smashed them. When all is said it is really unreasonable to complain that the priests did not immediately burst into tears and confess all their vices to a man who said to Dolores, "Come down and redeem us from virtue."

I do not mean that the early Swinburne was vicious in his poetry; on the contrary, I think he was virtuous, since simplicity and honest anger and youthful faith are certainly virtues. But I do say that his own decay and the decay of the whole republican movement were due to the fact that he would call his virtues vices and turn them into a poem, instead of calling his virtues virtues and turning them into a creed. Some people call a creed a dead thing; the truth is that a creed is not only a living thing, it is the only thing that can live. It was exactly because revolutionists like Swinburne would not have a perpetual creed that they did not have a perpetual revolution; it was because Swinburne would not fix his faith that he fell away afterwards into accidental and vulgar jingoism; and, indeed, narrowly escaped being made Poet Laureate.

But this is no occasion to dwell on the decay of that great revolutionary tradition which he will always splendidly represent. It is rather a time for remembering the roots of his life, his many real friendships, and especially that lifelong friendship which leaves Mr. Watts-Dunton almost as tragic a fact as his dead friend. It happens that friendship is one of the few things that Swinburne never blasphemed, even in poetry. And at the end of the first book of "Poems and Ballads" there are lines which are all the more effective after a hundred

pages of pessimism (I may remark that, like a true journalist, I quote all the verse in this article from memory)—

Though the seasons of man full of losses

Make empty the years full of youth,

If but one thing be constant in crosses,

Change lays not her hand upon truth.

Hopes die; and their tombs are for token

That the grief as the joy of them ends

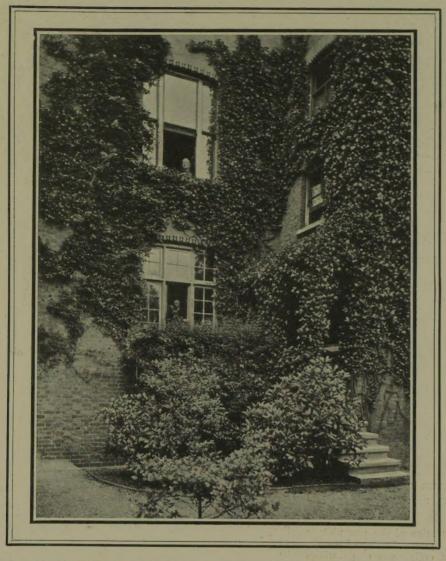
Ere time that breaks all men has broken

The faith between friends.

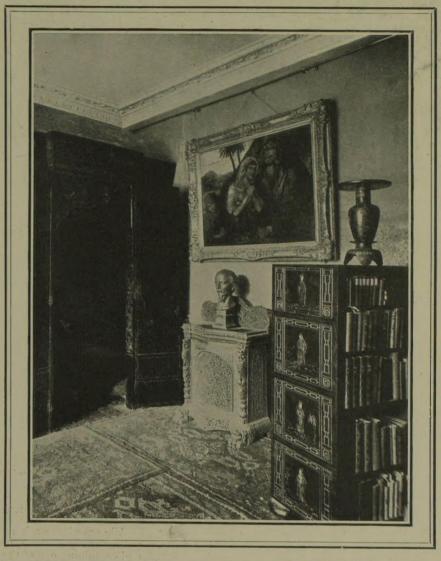
Though the many lights dwindle to one light,
There is help if the heaven has one;
Though the skies be discrowned of the sunlight,
And the earth dispossessed of the sun,
They have moonlight and sleep for repayment,
When, refreshed as a bride and set tree,
With stars and sea-winds in her raiment,
Night sinks on the sea.

### "DEATH'S LITTLE RIFT HATH RENT THE FAULTLESS LUTE":

THE PASSING OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.



IN RETIREMENT AT PUTNEY HILL: THE PINES, FROM THE GARDEN - SWINBURNE AT THE UPPER WINDOW: MR. THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON AT THE LOWER.

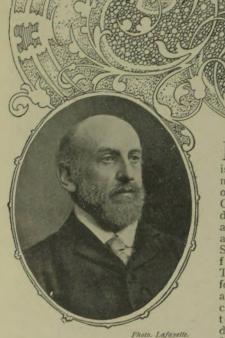


IN THE PINES, THE HOUSE THE POET SHARED WITH MR. WATTS-DUNTON: A CORNER OF MR. WATTS-DUNTON'S ROOMS, SHOWING A BUST OF SWINBURNE.



SWINBURNE AND HIS FRIEND OF MANY YEARS: THE POET AND MR. WATTS-DUNTON IN THE GARDEN AT THE PINES,
THE HOUSE THEY SHARED FOR THIRTY YEARS.

A writer in the "Times," emphasising Swinburne's vitality, says of the poet: "No matter what his pretext—a hymn to the Queen of Death, 'a new tune on a baby's toes,' a savage imprecation hurled at Church or State, or a frenzied chant of physical passion borrowed from Provence or Greece—he has always one message, Life. He was a golden mouthpiece, through which the eternal force of Life breathed its divine music." A vivid summing up. With special reference to our Illustrations, it may be said that for the last thirty years of his life Swinburne lived at the Pines, Putney Hill, with his great friend Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, himself a critic, poet, and essayist of note,—[Photographs by Poole.]



SIR JOHN JACKSON,

I taly, where Mr. Contractor for the great Railway across the Andes. Crawford was born in 1854. He went to school in the States, and continued his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Heidelberg. 1879-80 he was editor of the *Indian Herald*, at Allahabad, and there got the idea of his first novel, "Mr. Isaacs," which brought him at a bound into popularity and fame. A prolific and regular writer, he has since produced a long series of novels, among the best known being "Saracinesca," "Sant' Ilario," "A Roman Singer," "The Witch of Prague," and "A Cigarette-Maker's Romanse."

Maker's Romance. Sir John Jackson, head of the great firm who have secured the contract for the construction of a new railway across the Andes, is one of the most eminent of British civil engineers and contractors for public works. Among the undertakings now being carried out by his firm are the Admiralty Docks at Devonport, the Admiralty Harbour at Simon's Bay, Singapore Harbour, and the Tyne Breakwater. They were also responsible for the foundations of the Tower Bridge, Dover Harbour, and the last



PROFESSOR DR. KOUWER. Attending Queen Wilhelmina in her Accouchement.

ection of the Manchester Ship Canal. The new railway will run from Arica, in Chile (sacked by Drake in 1579), to La Paz, in Bolivia, and is estimated to cost £3,000,000.

Possibly by the time these words are read the Dutch people will be reoicing over the birth of an heir (or an heiress) to the throne of Holland, and engaged in those celebrations for which they have been so long preparing. Up to the news as to Queen Wilhelm-ina's health has been very favour-able, and it is

sincerely to be hoped that she may pass safely through an ordeal trying enough for any woman, and trebly so in her case, on account of the national interests involved and the publicity that waits on royalty. We give here a portrait of Professor Dr. Kouwer, who will attend her Meigett in her hear of trial her Majesty in her hour of trial.

and unostentatious work upon the Empire's distant borders. As Major Clarke of the Royal Artillery, he became Resident Magistrate at Maritzburg in 1874, and acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Thombilus Shopston in Sir Theophilus Shepstone in the Transvaal at the time of the old annexation. In the first Boer War he commanded at l'otchefstroom during the siege, and also served in the Egyptian War. Sir Marshal Clarke was for ten years Resident Commissioner in Basutoland, Acting Administrator of Zululand from 1893-8, and Resident Commissioner in Resident Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia from 1898 to 1905, when he retired.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. SIR MARSHAL JAMES CLARKE, K.C.M.G., The Eminent South African Administrator.



THE LATE SIR DONALD CURRIE, The Famous Shipowner and Founder of the Castle Line.

We gave last week an Illustration of the new picture gallery at the Vatican, recently opened by Pope Pius X., and containing one of the finest collections of paintings



BUST OF POPE PIUS X .- BY FERDINAND SEEBOECK. Said to be the Best Existing Likeness of his Holiness.

Sir Marshal Clarke, who died recently at his home at Enniskerry, was one of our Proconsuls who do invaluable from oblivion. The bust of his Holiness here reproduced,



THE NEW LORD GWYDYR, Formerly the Hon. Willoughby Merrik Campbell Burrell.



THE NEW LADY GWYDYR, Second Wife of Lord Gwydyr and Daughter of Mr. John Ord.



Photo. Tear. THE LATE LORD GWYDYK. Who Lived in Five Reigns and saw Three Coronations.

which has been placed in one of Vatican galleries, is the work of the wellknown sculptor, Ferdinand See-boeck. It is said to be the best existing likeness of the Pope, by whose command it was executed.

> Born at Greenock in 1825, DR. WILLIAM SPEIRS BRUCE, LL.D., ETC., the late Leader of a New Antarctic Expedition.

Sir Donald Currie, whose death took place on Tuesday during a visit to Sidmouth, was associated with shipping matters from the outset of his career. At the age of about eighteen he went to Liverpool, where he joined the staff of the Cunard Company. In their service he lived for some seven years (from 1849) at Havre, while he established their line of steamers between France and America viâ Liverpool. In 1862 he founded the Castle Line, which at first consisted of sailing-vessels between Liverpool and Calcutta, but in 1872 developed into the

of the South African steamers since familiar, and was later on amalgamated with its former rival, the Union line. Sir Donald was deeply interested in South African affairs, and did much for the prosperity of the country. In politics he changed from Liberal to Unionist, and sat for Perthshire from 1880 to 1885, and for West Perthshire from 1885 to 1900.

Lieutenant Shackleton's record journey towards the South Pole revived public interest in Antarctic exploration, which is now further stimulated by the projec-

ted expedition of Dr. W. S. Bruce, of the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory. though only forty-two, Dr. Bruce may be described a veteran of Polar travel, having already taken part in no fewer than six similar journeys, in Arctic as well as Antarctic regions. The distinctive feature of his new ex-pedition will be that he will approach the South Pole from the Atlantic side, instead of the Pacific, as in all previous attempts, believing that the ice-field on the side,

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF HERTFORD, Who Died Recently at Marseilles.

though broader, is less steep. He also believes that there is one great Antarctic continent, which he will

Lady Hertford, whose death we regret to record, succumbed at Marseilles to an attack of influenza contracted at Athens during a voyage with her husband to Egypt and the Holy Land. She was the second daughter

of Hertford on April 16, 1868, and they had eight children — four sons and four daughters. The sons are the Earl of Yarmouth and Lords Henry, Edward, and George Seymour. One of Lady Hertford's brothers, the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, is private secretary to the Princess of Wales.

Longevity in the Peerage has been once more ex-emplified in the case of Lord Gwydyr, who died recently within twenty-four days of the date when he would have entered upon his hundredth year. He was the only man who could claim to have lived in the





### FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



A BRITISH WAR-SHIP AIDING AN AMERICAN ARMY TRANSPORT: H.M.S. "CAMBRIAN" SEEKING TO DRAG THE "LOGAN" FROM HER RESTING - PLACE.

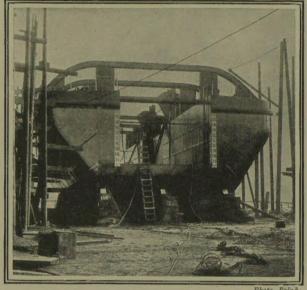
The United States Army transport "Logan" went aground in Honolulu Harbour on March 14. The "Cambrian" broke three hawsers while seeking to drag her from her resting-place, but only succeded in moving her a little. Eventually, she was pulled off by the United States steam ship "Iroquois."

She was undamaged, and sailed almost at once.



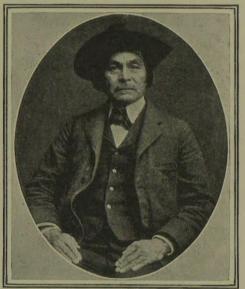
THE INVISIBLE FIGHTER: THE BRITISH SUBMARINE "C 22," THE FIRST VESSEL OF THE IMPROVED "C" TYPE, JUST COMMISSIONED.

The "C 22" is the first of six vessels of her class, and has just been commissioned at Barrow. Her special features are the diving "wings" (one on each side of the bow) and the long deck. Another type of submarine—and one that is being secretly built—is under construction. "D 1" is the name of



A PONTOON WITH A HOIST THAT WILL LIFT COAL-BOATS FROM THE WATER.

This floating pontoon, of one hundred tons' displacement, will be fitted with a hydraulic hoist which will lift from the water small boats carrying about forty tons of coal apiece, tilt them, and so shoot their contents into the hold of the vessel that is being coaled.



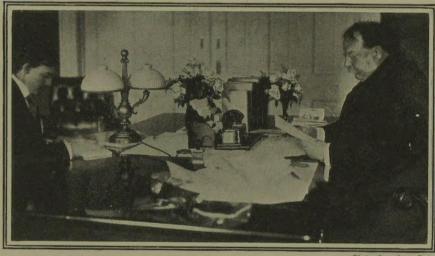
THE RESTLESS RED MAN: CRAZY SNAKE, WHO HAS BEEN CAPTURED.

Crazy Snake led the most recent revolt of the red man against the white, that which took place in Oklahoma, and was designed to overcome the authority of the United States. Crazy Snake was captured a few days ago.

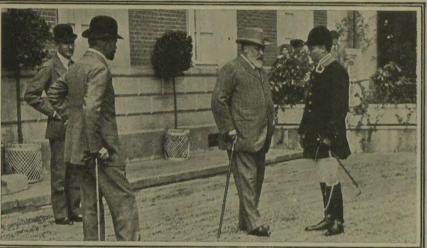


TO BE OPENED BY THE PRIME MINISTER: THE GLASGOW LIBERAL CLUB.

Present arrangements holding good, Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, will open this new building of the Glasgow Liberal Club to-day (Saturday, the 17th). The structure was built from designs by Mr. A. N. Paterson, A.R.I.B.A.



HIS FIRST DAY AS SUCCESSOR TO THE STRENUOUS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: MR. TAFT AT HIS FLOWER - DECKED DESK.

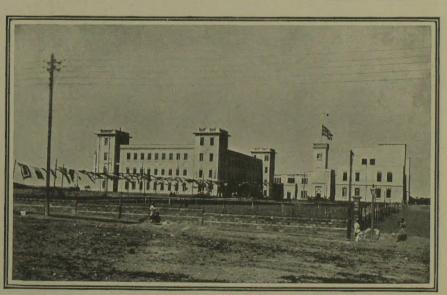


THE GREATEST SPORTSMAN OF ENGLAND AND A SPORTSMAN OF FRANCE: KING EDWARD TALKING TO THE MASTER OF THE BIARRITZ HUNT.



HONOURING KEATS AND SHELLEY IN ITALY: THE KEATS-SHELLEY MEMORIAL HOUSE ON THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA (X).

The Keats-Shelley Memorial House is that on the Piazza di Spagna in which Keats lived and died. It was inaugurated by the King of Italy, and owes its present use to the efforts of British and American lovers of the poet's works and Anglo-Italian literary associations. It is hoped that, little by little, the house will become a centre of Italo-Anglo-American literature.



ALEXANDRIA'S MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA: THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The new buildings, erected at a cost of £100,000, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught, who made special reference to the fact that the College is a memorial to Queen Victoria. Later, his Royal Highness presented Oxford and Cambridge higher certificates to eleven pupils, and handed the certificate to the winner of the Cromer Scholarship.

reigns of five British Sovereigns, and witnessed the coronation of three, beginning with that of George IV. in 1820. Though the oldest member of the Peerage, Lord Gwydyr was not the the oldest member of the Peerage, Lord Gwydyr was not the Father of the House of Lords, having only succeeded to his title in 1870. After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1830, he became secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, holding that post for thirty-three years, and coming in contact with all the great personages of his time. He saw thirty changes of Ministry. He retained his faculties and his interest in public affairs to the end, being especially interested in the Zionist movement for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine. He was twice married—firstly, to Miss Sophia Campbell, whose son, the Hon Willoughby Merrik Campbell Burrell, has now succeeded his father in the barony. The new Peer, who is the fifth Baron Gwydyr, was born in 1841. He was formerly a Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and is now Hon. Colonel of the 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He also has been twice married, his second wife, the present Lady Gwydyr, being a daughter of Mr. John Ord, the present Lady Gwydyr, being a daughter of Mr. John Ord, of Overwhitton, Roxburghshire. Lord Gwydyr's daughter by his first wife is married to the eldest son of Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., of postal reform fame.

Afghan Unrest. That constant friction still exists on the border hills between Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province of India is brought home to us

then by some frontier incident. The latest occur-

rence of this kind was the

recent closing

of the Khyber

Pass for cara-

van traffic, which is re-ported to be

due to the ag-gressive be-haviour of the

Khassadars, or

militia, on the

Afghan border. Discipline in that country, it

is said, is not what it was in the days of Abdur Rah-

man, and it has

been suggested that the pre-

sent Ameer, Habibullah

Khan, may be too busy de-

vising punish-ments for those



APPROVED BY THE KING: THE CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL-REVERSE.

The designs for the obverse and reverse of the Carnegie Hero Medal were submitted to the King at Biarritz a few days ago, and duly approved by his Majesty. The medal has now been struck, and already nineteen examples of it have been awarded—seven of them to London police officers who figured in the Tottenham Anarchist outrage in January of this year. The name of the hero to whom it is awarded and the date and scene of the deed that won it are inscribed on the edge of the medal.



JOAN OF ARC IN THE FRENCH WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE STATUE OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS THAT HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE PANTHÉON, PARIS.

Quietly, with little ceremony, this statue of the Maid of Orleans, destined in course of time to become Saint Joan, has been placed in the Panthéon of Paris. The Panthéon, it may be noted, is the church of Ste. Geneviève, which, begun in 1764 under Louis XV., was set aside in 1791 as a mausoleum for Frenchmen judged worthy of fame. Zola was the last person honoured in the Panthéon.

at work, until the time came to strike a decisive blow against the Committee of Union and Progress and the party which

Several items

it represents. According to the latest news to hand at the time of writing, the insurrection which broke out in Constantinople on April 13 resulted in the downfall of the Ministry and the committee of Union and Progress and the transfer of power to the Jemiyet-i-Mohammedieh, or League of Mohammed, supported by the rank and file of the whole of the First Army Corps and a large majority of the Mohammedan populace. The Minister of War, it is said, was murdered by the soldiery, as well as several other officers, and the Minister of Marine was wounded, while the life of Ahmed Riza, President of the Chamber, was at once placed in the gravest danger, and he Committee of Union and Progress and the transfer of power Chamber, was at once placed in the gravest danger, and he and the other leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress were compelled to go into hiding. It was also reported that Tewfik Pasha had been appointed Prime Minister, and Edhem Pasha Minister of War, while it was thought that Kiamil Pasha would be restored to his position as Grand Vizier. Should this be the case, there may be some hope of order being restored, since he is a statesman of broad and enlightened views and high character, who has managed the affairs of Turkey with success, and in whom Foreign Powers would place confidence. What may happen in the course of the next few days it is impossible to anticipate. It may be that the cause of reform and progress is not yet wholly lost, although the prospect at present seems dark. One of the evil effects of political disunion is brought home to Turkey by the announcement from Sofia that, if the independence of Bulgaria is not at once recognised, Prince Ferdinand's Government will be "confronted with the gravest decisions." Possibly, the pres-

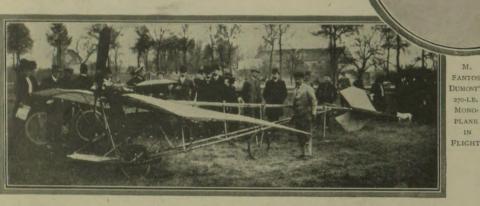
sure of a national danger from without may restore that political union in Turkey which internal dissensions have temporarily disturbed.

### The Awakening of China.

of recent news point to the fact that China is gradually but steadily becoming more accessible to modern influences, and adopting Westmethods ern and inventions. Great bodies move slowly, as the proverb says, and the most populous nation on the



"FOR HEROIC ENDEAVOUR TO SAVE HUMAN LIFE": THE CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL-OBVERSE. The medal is to be issued in connection with the Andrew Carnegie Hero Trust Fund, which, it will be remembered, is represented by a quarter of a million pounds set apart by the famous millionaire and philanthropist, that those who save life or attempt to save life in heroic manner may receive suitable grants or that their relatives may receive pensions. A medal will supplement the award of grant or pension in especially meritorious cases.



A FAMOUS AERONAUT'S BABY AEROPLANE: M. SANTOS-DUMONT'S "POCKET" MONOPLANE.

WINNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR-BOAT RACE AT MONACO: THE WOLSELEY-SIDDELEY.

A BABY AEROPLANF, AND THE WINNER OF THE COUPE DES NATIONS AT MONACO.

M. Santos-Dumont's monoplane "Demoiselle" may well be called a baby aeroplane, for it weighs but 270 lb., and can be transferred from place to place on a motor-car. Experimenting with it at Saint Cyr recently, M. Santos-Dumont flew 2500 mètres (over 8000 feet). As we have said, the machine weighs but 270 lb., and that with full tanks and the aeronaut aboard. It is about twenty feet long, and has a wing stretch of about seventeen feet. The Duke of Westminster's Wolseley-Siddeley, flying the ensign of the Royal Yacht Squadon, won the international motor-boat race for the Coupe des Nations, and at the same time created a new world's record for 100 kilomètres, finishing in 1 bour, 35 min., 9 sec.-[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]

concerned in the recent plot against him to devote his attention to frontier troubles. Habibullah Khan, it will be remembered, is a son of Abdur Rahman Khan, and succeeded to the throne on the latter's death in 1901. At this time of year the traffic through the Khyber Pass moves chiefly in the direction of Kabul from Peshawur, as many traders at this season return to Afghanistan from their tours in India during the cold weather. It was about a year ago that the rising of the Zakka Khels disturbed the barder and the traffic of the Kabul from the cold weather. turbed the border, and the Khyber Pass was not fully opened again till the middle of last summer. The Indian authorities have frequently protested against the fact that the bands of robbers and outlaws who are always hovering about the border ready to make a raid into British territory, are afforded a safe asylum in Afghanistan. But as long as they refrain from crimes asylum in Afghanistan. But as long as they refrain from crimes on his side of the frontier, the Ameer shows little inclination to take active measures against them.

Reaction in Turkey. It was almost too much to expect that the course of reform would be entirely smooth in a country like Turkey, so long the prey of misrule and oppression, and so full of conflicting political elements and ignorant fanaticism. Even when the Young Turks succeeded in inaugurating the new régime without disturbance or bloodshed, everyone was pleasantly astonished, and an uneasy feeling still remained that Turkey was not yet at the end of her troubles. Perhaps for a short time Europe believed that the new Turkish Constitutional Government had been firmly estabnew Turkish Constitutional Government had been firmly established, and might develop in security, but it was not long before this belief was rudely shaken by the news of the sudden dismissals of Ministers and the consequent downfall of the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha. The proceedings in the Turkish Parliament on that occasion made evident the fact that representative government in Turkey was still only in an experimental stage. The rumour that came on Wednesday afternoon indicated that all the time the forces of reaction, or at any rate of disintegration, had been steadily and secretly at any rate of disintegration, had been steadily and secretly



THE TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO HAS HAD A PICTURE ACCEPTED BY THE PARIS SALON: MAURICE LAVALLARD.

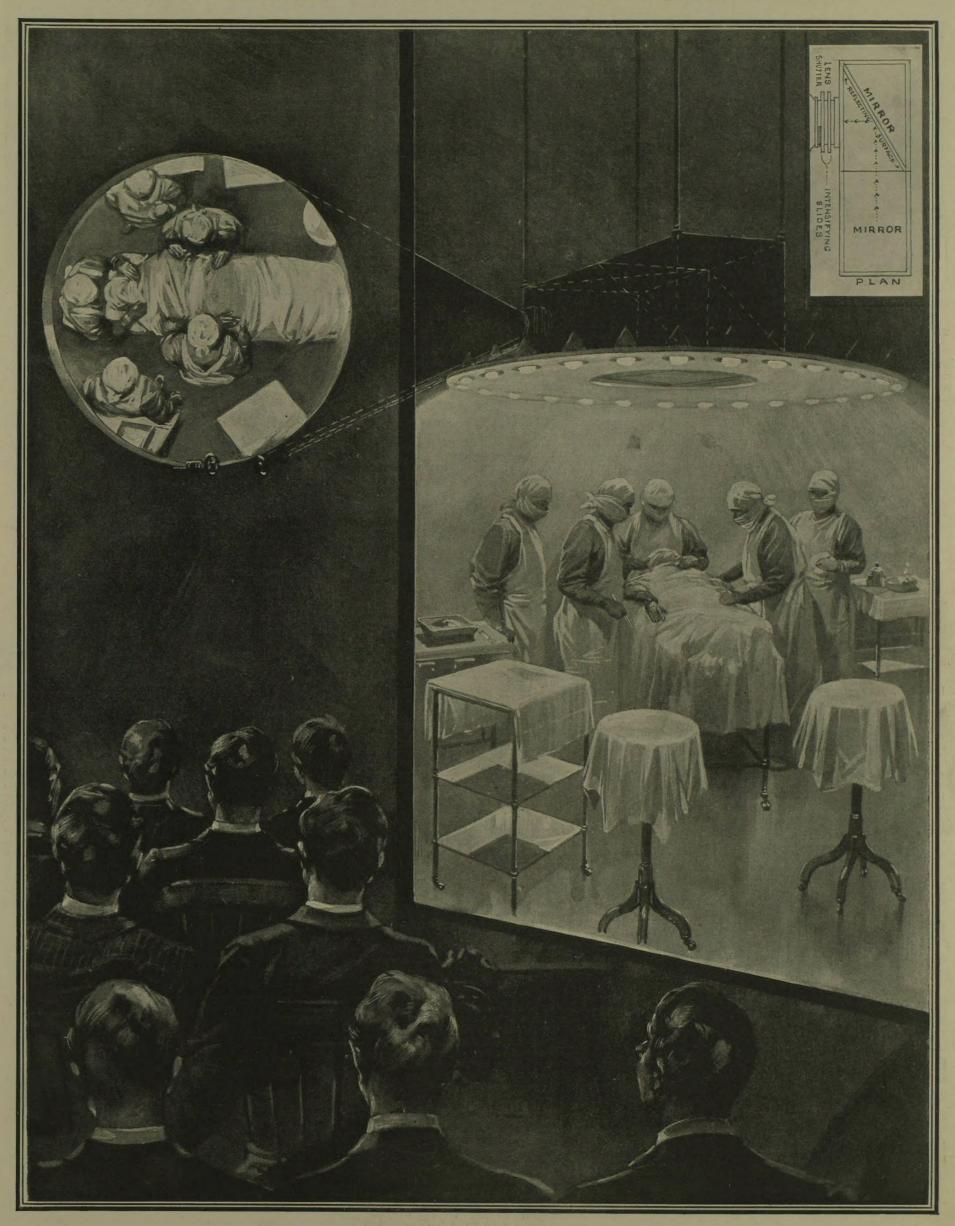
Maurice Lavallard, who is only twelve years old, has had a picture accepted for exhibition at the Paris Salon. The painting shows an interior.

earth, reposing on the traditions of an immemorial past, is hardly likely to respond quickly to impulses of innovation. Among the indications that this gradual awakening is in progress may be mentioned the recent growth of Chinese power in Mongolia, where troops have been stationed, armed with modern weapons and drilled by Japanese instructors. It is also said that the Chinese authorities are planning a by rail with Pekin. Then, too, the Canton-Kau-lung Railway, under the direction of Mr. Frank Grove, the engineer in charge, is now making active progress. Though not itself a Chinese undertaking, it has to be constructed with the approval and co-operation of the Chinese Government.

The Simmering East. In addition to the disturbances in the Nearer East, temporarily settled by the solution of the Servian difficulty, and now breaking out again in a fresh Turkish revolution, the countries of the Further East are in a state of simmering unrest. The desultory civil war in Persia continues without decisive advantage to either side, and the opinion has been expressed that Anglo-Russian action in that country must be carried much further, and take a more practical form, before order can be restored in the Shah's dominions. The Nationalist leader, Satar Khan, has stated that he is well supplied with men money arms and ammunition and has no intention of men, money, arms, and ammunition, and has no intention of yielding. We have already touched upon the Chinese military movements in Mongolia, and the recurring trouble on the Afghan frontier. In India, too, there is still an underwhen the long State trial at Alipore reaches its end, as it will shortly do, and when the authors of the recent bomb outrage at Agarpara, who have not yet been traced, are brought to justice. The bomb was thrown, it will be remembered, into a train at Agarpara station.

### STUDENTS WATCHING AN OPERATION AT WHICH THEY ARE NOT PRESENT:

AN ATTEMPT TO ABOLISH THE HOSPITAL THEATRE - THE PROJECTOR IN SURGERY.



EVERY MOVEMENT OF THE SURGEON SHOWN ON A SCREEN IN THE ROOM NEXT TO THE OPERATING-ROOM.

It is always difficult for the students to watch the work of the surgeon closely, and there is danger, also, that the dust they must dislodge with every movement may enter the open wound and infect the patient. "Indeed, the danger of infection increases directly in proportion to the number of persons in the operating-room. Therefore, Dr. Charles H. Duncan has invented this device, which will enable the embryo surgeon to study the work of the skilled masters in the profession, although debarred from the room. The apparatus, without interfering in the least with the operating surgeon, will project a bird's-eye view of the operation on a screen in the next room. This projection will show the work, life-size or larger, if desired, and a lecturer may explain the operation as it progresses without disturbing the surgeon. . . About eighteen inches above the heads of the operators is a large disc, fitted near its periphery with a series of electric lights. There is a large central opening in the disc, over which is an inclined mirror adapted to reflect the scene below into a second vertical mirror, which in turn reflects the light into a lens. The latter focusses the scene upon a suitable screen in the adjoining class-room. . . . The students are separated from the operating-room by a wall or sound-proof partition, and in an opening in this wall the screen is located."—[Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek from a Drawing in this Scientific American," By Courtesy of that Paper.]



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.-No. LXI., SIR HIRAM STEVENS MAXIM,

The Famous Scientist; much interested in Aviation.

the speculative side both of geology and of astronomy, those sciences which together deal with the earth's evolution and with the subsequent changes our planet has undergone in the past, and of those it is day by day undergoing at the hand of Time The idea of our earth as a finished and perfected orb has long since been renounced by science; indeed, the sciences just named owe their very existence to the fact that they chronicle the alterations which the planets and our earth constantly exhibit.

of the earth.

This topic is

one which

represents

The Abbé Moreux ventilates a new theory of the world's becomings. He begins and ends with the agency of the sun as the real source of the changes our earth displays, and indeed as the moving spirit in all the changes which characterise its biography. Illustrating his views by diagrams and charts, the Abbé succeeds in presenting at least a very fair case in support



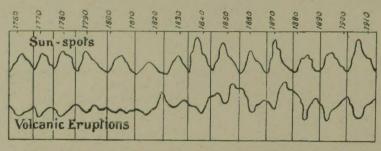
THE CRUST OF THE EARTH, RAISED AND DEPRESSED BY CHANGES IN THE KERNEL.

of his views. His opinions will not be received without much comment and criticism on the part of scientists both in his own country and in other lands. By some, the Abbé's theories will be scouted as improbable, and by others they will be dismissed with the remark that he has offered speculation alone in support of his opinions.

None the less are our author's ideas worth study. They are an honest attempt, at least, to predict whither, terrestrially regarded, we are going and hastening. He remarks on the particular shape of the earth. Con-traction of its substance has caused it to take a shape of pyramidal form, with four faces and three summits or peaks. The faces are the great ocean basins-those of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and one in

the Arctic Circle. The peaks he places in Canada, the Baltic, and Siberia. The stability of the earth's great ridges and basins is assumed by geologists. Amid the

earth's kernel or nucleus, and this movement gives us



A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF SUN-SPOTS AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS FROM 1760 TO 1900, AND ILLUSTRATING THE STATEMENT THAT VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IS LEAST DEVELOPED WHEN THE SUN-SPOTS ARE AT THEIR MAXIMUM.

Abbé shows trates, we

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tion such as

have map-These lines chief direc-

canoes, we show a dis-

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along the

of America,

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south

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to

the ocean basins. There are lateral forces which heave up ridges and fracture the earth's crust, and it is along fracture

the lines of that, as the and illusfindsituated volcanic acgeologists ped out. take three tions. Volare shown, tribution in namely, west coast from north of Europe, land down France,

A FOUR-FACED PYRAMID, PARTLY ENVELOPED BY A SPHERE. (See Below.)

Sicily, and onwards to Africa, and from the East Asian coast southwards to Japan and New Zealand. In another map the Abbé shows that the zones of earthquake action in determining the

times and seasons of our earth's disturbances.

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.-No. LXII., PROFESSOR T. J. I'ANSON BROMWICH. Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer, St. John's College, Cambridge

It is in the enunciation of his views regarding the effect of solar electricity in producing periodicity of earthquake action that the Abbé may expect to encounter the greatest degree of opposition to his theory. He gives a diagram of the prevalence of sun-spots, and of volcanic eruptions from 1760 to 1900, and remarks that volcanic activity is least developed when the sun-spots are at their maximum—a point, however, one may add, which is not quite borne out by the chart in its later details. The atmosphere, he holds, corresponds to the investment of a Leyden jar, the crust is the jar it-

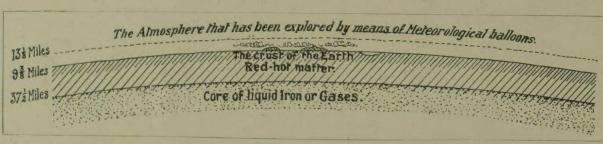
self, and the internal "charge is represented by the subjacent "magma," or mass, which he regards as formed by liquid iron and gases in greater part. Thus influenced, as a great electrical store. house, by seasonal variations depending on the sun, the A b b é

How Volcanic Eruptions take Place at the Tops OF MOUNTAINS.

earth to be at the mercy of the great orb of day in respect of its earthquake shocks, and concludes that the terrestrial outlook is anything but bright. Along the European line

of earthquake and volcanic action, the Abbé predicts we shall find future devastation of terrible kind. It is France he fears for most, because it lies in the track of likely disturbance. turbance. A map of Europe is given as it is now, and as the Abbé thinks it will be reproduced when volcanic force has had its sway. Our own islands are seen to be de-vastated, while "la belle France" has practically dis-appeared. The fate of the world was of old believed to ith fervant heat. The Abba

be that of being burnt up with fervent heat. The Abbé thinks the sun and solar electricity will cause its end. Nous verrons. ANDREW WILSON.



A SECTION OF THE EARTH, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE ATMOSPHERE THAT HAS BEEN EXPLORED, THE HEIGHT OF THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS, THE DEPTH OF THE DEEPEST OCEAN, THE EXTENT OF THE CRUST, AND THE RED-HOT MASS UNDER THE CRUST, AND THE CORE.

correspond very much with those of volcanic development, save, as he remarks, that they occupy a very much larger surface than do the latter areas. We come

ZONES OF VOLCANIC DEVELOPMENT, FOR COMPARISON WITH ZONES OF EARTHQUAKE ACTION.

The Abbé Moreux shows that the zones of earthquake action correspond very much with those of volcanic development, save that they occupy a very much larger surface than do the latter areas.—

now to the more particular and essential features of the Abbe's theory of our earth's future, and of the causes which in his view will be responsible for whatever dismemberment our globe may suffer in the future. Earthquake shocks are very frequent. Big and small, they number about 30,000 per annum; but, as the Abbé remarks, these cosmic shocks now and then seem to occur in increased force, as if a kind of periodicity marked their development. They are more numerous in winter than in spring, says our author, and more fre-quently happen by night than by day. Relying on volcanic and earthquake action-practically both manifestations of the earth's internal heat -- the Abbé Moreux asks what conditions may be regarded as standing in the relation of causes to the periodical distribution of earthquakes His reply is that the atmospheric electricity holds the first place



ZONES OF EARTHQUAKE ACTION, FOR COMPARISON WITH ZONES OF VOLCANIC DEVELOPMENT.

-The straight lines represent the lines of earth-fracture, along which are situated the lines of volcanic action mapped out by geologists. These lines correspond with the three sides of the pyramid shown on this page.

### THE SUN AS DESTROYER OF ENGLAND: THE GLOBE, PRESENT AND FUTURE.



A RELIEF MAP OF EUROPE AS IT NOW IS, WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN EVIDENCE.



A RELIEF MAP OF EUROPE AS IT WILL BE, WITH ENGLAND NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE.

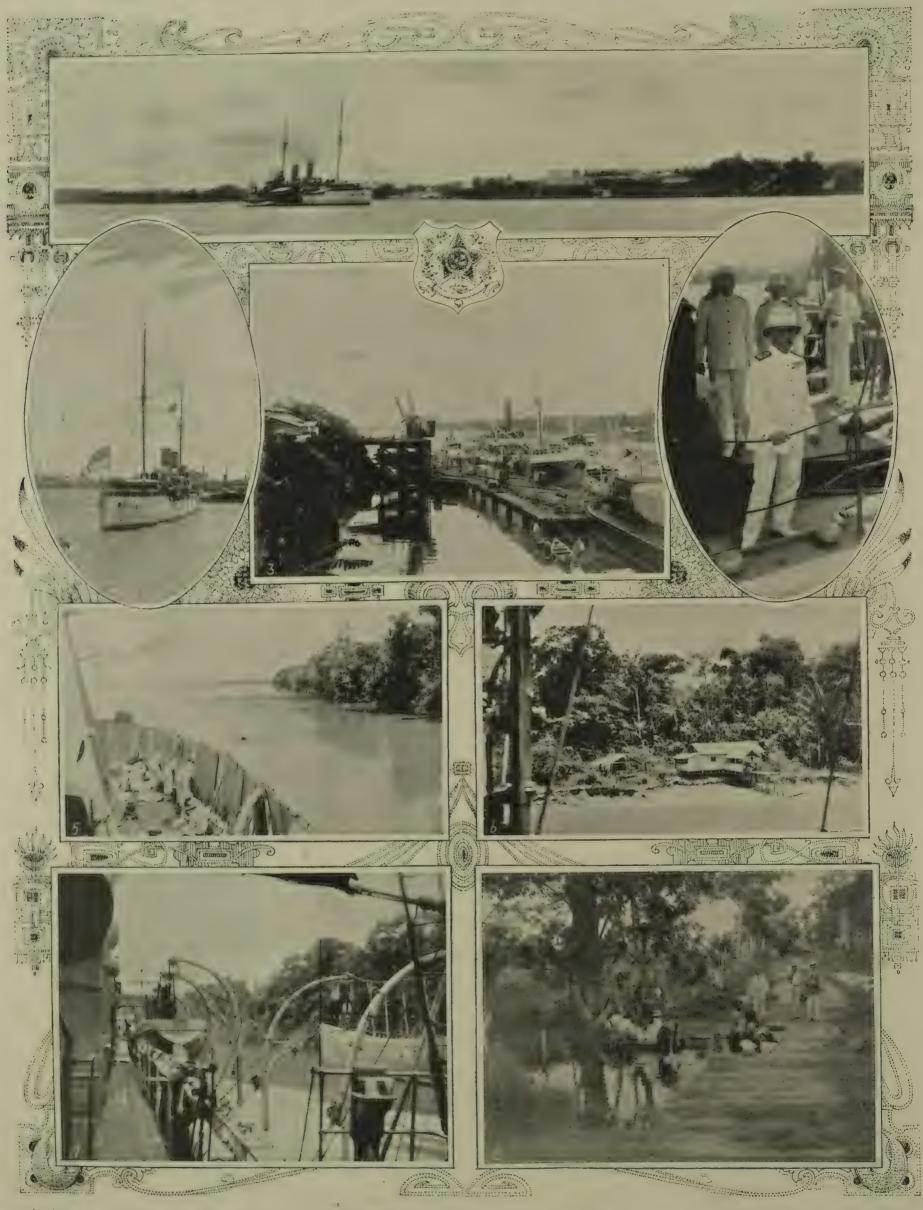


NO LONGER THE "ORANGE" OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM: THE EARTH, SHOWING THAT IT, TENDS TO TAKE THE SHAPE OF A PYRAMID WITH FOUR FACES AND THREE SUMMITS.

The Abbé Moreux seeks to prove that the sun is the cause of all the changes of the earth. He remarks upon the shape of the earth. "Contraction of its substance has caused it to take a shape of pyramidal form with four faces and three summits or peaks. The faces are the great ocean basins—those of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and one in the Arctic Circle. The peaks he places in Canada, the Baltic, and Siberia." It is the Abbé's theory that for whatever changes the earth has undergone, is undergoing, and will undergo, the sun and terrestrial electricity, which is due to the sun, must take the responsibility. "The atmosphere," he holds, "corresponds to the investment of a Leyden jar. The crust is the jar itself, and the internal 'charge' is represented by the subjacent 'magma.' or mass, which he regards as formed by liquid iron and gases in greater part."—[See Article and Other Illustrations on Opposite Page.]

### A BRITISH WAR-SHIP TWO THOUSAND MILES FROM THE SEA:

THE VOYAGE OF THE "PELORUS" UP THE AMAZON, "THE BOAT DESTROYER."



- 1. At Anchor in the Heart of South America: The Cruiser "Pelorus" off Iquitos.
- 2. Before the Beginning of the Voyage: The "Pelorus" Arriving at Buenos Aires, with Sir Percy Scott.
- 3. BRITISH ENTERPRISE ON THE WORLD'S LARGEST RIVER: A WHARF OF THE BOOTH STEAM-SHIP COMPANY ON THE AMAZON.
- 4. The "Gunnery" Admirat aboard the "Pelorus": Sir Percy Scott at Buenos Aires.
- · 5. The Scenery through which the "Pelorus" Passed: On the Amazon.
- 6. In the Narrows: Between Para and Manaos.
  7. Passed by a British War-ship for the First Time:
  . On the Amazon.
- $..8..\cdot$  Amazons? Indian Women Washing Clothes near Iquitos.

H.M.S. "Pelorus," cruiser, 3rd class, 2150 tons, Captain A. W. Craig, has just returned from a most interesting voyage up the Amazon, the chief river of South America and the largest in the world. The vessel reached Iquitos, 2300 miles from Para. So, she can claim to be the first British war-ship to navigate the Amazon, and to have flown the white ensign further inland than it has ever been flown before. The Amazon and its tributaries afford, it is estimated, an inland navigation of 50,000 miles; the extent of the river's basin has been estimated at 2,320,000 square miles; its length from the source of the Maranon is about 3050 miles, from the head of the Apurimac, 3415 miles; its mouth is 150 miles wide; the force of its water influences the ocean for a distance of over fifty leagues. The tide is felt five hundred miles from the coast. At least two derivations of the name Amazon are given. It is said that the name Rio de las Amazonas was first applied to the river by the expedition under Orellana, who thought that they saw women warriors amongst the natives on the banks. Other accounts give the name as a corruption of the Indian "Amassona," boat-destroyer, a reference to the river's great bore.

### THE EYES NO VESSEL CAN ESCAPE: LIGHT AS A DEFENCE.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING.



GUARDING "THE ROCK" FROM POTENTIAL ENEMIES: A SHIP FOLLOWED BY THE BEAM OF A SEARCHLIGHT AT GIBRALTAR.

The night defences of Gibraltar include a line of searchlights along the bottom of the Rock. These make it impossible for any vessel to enter or leave the Bay unobserved. A ship going either in or out runs into one of the fixed beams of light, and is revealed. A moving beam of light then follows her as she moves, until those on the look-out are satisfied as to her intentions. The vessel shown in the drawing is making her private signals by firing Roman candles. The fortress of Gibraltar is to be mobilised this month. Night attacks by torpedo-craft will form an important item of the manœuvres. The "siege" will last for about ten days.



NOTHER centenary has passed. After Poe came a person so very unlike Poe as Edward Fitzerald. A day or two ago an eminent American Gerald. A day or two ago an eminent American man of letters informed me that he remembered, as a boy, having seen Poe in circumstances of a melancholy dinginess. He was pursuing the one hope of his life, the establishment of a literary journal to be edited by himself. That chance of a livelihood always evaded him: who knows what might have been the mellowing effect of ordinary comfort and settled industry on the author of "Ulalume"? Gerald.

FitzGerald, at all events, had comfort enough and leisure enough. Better work and more work could not



THE TRAVELLER'S INTRODUCTION TO THE YOSEMITE VALLEY: THE BRIDAL VEIL FALLS.

"The rainbow effect of the setting sun on the delicate fabric of the Bridal Veil is, without exception perhaps, the most beautiful vision of the kind in any traveller's notebook... The lovely Bridal Veil, which does not depend on altitude for its attractiveness, tumbles not far short of a thousand feet."

Retrisduced from Mr. F. G. Mald's "Sunset Player ounds," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Walnesby and Co.—[See Review on Another Page.]

have been wrung out of FitzGerald in the wine-press of necessity. It seems very probable that had Fielding, Shakespeare, and Thackeray lived with everything hand-some about them, we should have had little from them. With FitzGerald's income and social position, Shakespeare would not have written tragedies and comedies. His sugard connects would be should be sugard sonners would be should be should be should be should be sugard sonners. His sugared sonnets would have contented him, and his "Lucrece" and "Venus and Adonis" might have appeared anonymously about the time when he left his University. I have read an oration by Mr. Kipling; in which he spoke of men who must unburden themselves of what they have to say. It is my consistion that of what they have to say. It is my conviction that Shakespeare would not have felt this constraining impulse, any more than did Dr. Johnson, who, with a competence, would have read and talked prodigiously, but would have written no "Ramblers," no "Rasselas," no



THE LATE CANON FLEMING, Whose Life has been written by the Rev. A. R. M. Finlayson. [SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.]

### ANDREW LANG ON EDWARD FITZGERALD.

"Lives of the Poets." Thackeray was quite as lazy and contemplative. Becky Sharp could have been good on £3000 a year, and Thackeray could have been silent. These great men of genius were not driven into print by the impulse of their ideas: they were obliged to write in the wise economy of nature, fortunately for us.

FitzGerald was not obliged to write; no uprush of ideas drove him to the pen, as is plain from the fact that he mainly dealt in translations, modifying his originals as no professional man of the pen could afford to do. The professional translator of the ancient classics may not take liberties, for he wants his "cribs" to sell.

FitzGerald let his ideas ripen like fruit in the sun FitzGerald let his ideas ripen like fruit in the sun and the rain, and it was by a kind of accident that he mingled them with the quatrains of his "large heathen," Omar. What Omar's own ideas were, as I am no Persian scholar, I do not know. Fitz-Gerald's notions are those of a de-Christianised, but not a soured, Mimnermus. They are very common in the beautiful and hopeless lyrics of the Greek Anthology. Had he translated many of these forlorn and wistful epigrams in his own quaint, pregnant way, he might have made Meleager and Rufinus and Paulus Silentiarius as popular as he made his Persian. Paulus Silentiarius as popular as he made his Persian. These authors are disenchanted epicureans-like the Omar of FitzGerald—and they are better poets than he; but they remain in Greek, and such friends of the Rose and the red wine as Meleager are only dear



ST. PETER'S: ON THE SUMMIT OF GLACIER POINT.

"The guide book says that to 'do' Yosemite without making the Glacier Point trip is like seeing Rome without St. Peter's. I hate guide books... Therefore I left out the Glacier Point, and contented myself with buying the photograph—of a proud gentleman waving a handkerchief from the overhanging platform at its summit." Reproduced from Mr. F. G. Affalo's "Sunset Playgrounds," by permission of the tublishers, Messrs, Witherby and Co.—[See Review on Another Page.]

More than thirty years ago, Mr. J. A. Symonds gave me a copy of Omar, which I was to pass on to some other sweet enthusiast. I passed it on, and now I have no Omar. I did not want to preach his creed to those who eddy round and round. His creed is not mine, and I do not regard the knowledge of Omar as a cheap substitute for a knowledge of better literature, from Homer to Molière, from Molière to Tennyson.

The large heathen is swelling out into these proportions. "Enough for all is Homer," said the Alexandrian capitalist, as an excuse for not patronising Theocritus. "Enough for all is Omar," says the modern Philistine who takes an incomprehensible delight in illustrated editions of that author.



Photograph by Russell.

to the few. There is no Rufinus Club, with speeches and reporters, a circumstance not to be regretted. One has heard of a lady of old Catholic family; who, not knowing that Miss Adelaide Procter was a recent convert to her creed, said to her, at a gathering of such neophytes, "My dear, how far is this to go on? Are we to have many more of these new people?"

Her spirit was adverse to proselytising, like that of the British Christians who made no effort to convert the Anglo-Saxon heathen invaders. Very ancient admirers of FitzGerald, like myself, are apt to look on his modern worshippers with the eyes of the old Catholic lady.



THE ARTISTIC CONVICT: A CARVING BY BURMESE PRISONERS. Reproduced from "The Indian Criminal," by H. L. Adam, by permission of the publisher, Mr. John Milne.

### OVER TWO MILLION HORSE-POWER: FIVE TIMES THE HEIGHT OF NIAGARA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ANDERSON.



A DROP OF SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE FEET: THE KAIETEUR FALL, ON THE POTARO RIVER, ESSEQUIBO, BRITISH GUIANA.

The perpendicular height of the fall is 741 feet, or nearly five times that of Niagara. The width varies from 350 feet in the dry season to 400 feet in the rainy season, and the depth of water passing over similarly ranges from a few feet to twenty feet. Even in very dry seasons, the river has a depth of thirty-five feet about a quarter of a mile above the fall. The face of the fall is of sandstone with a capping of harder conglomerate. It is suggested that the falls may be used to provide power, and it is pointed out that the chief fall alone would supply two and one-eighth million horse-power.



MR. EDWARD TERRY (Crabtree)

MISS MARIE LÖHR

(Lady Teazle).

"BEVIS" AT THE HAYMARKET.

The Haymarket is given over once more to sentimental comedy and (the cult of

the young person; and Mr. Huber Henry Davies wright who is responsible for this lapse. Calf - love though it is also love in high life-is the theme of his new play, "Bevis," and its plot de-pends inevi-tably on a tissue of misunderstand. ings, artificially prepared; artificially prolonged.

part as a whole.

The story is a case of rank proposing to ally itself with money—of a marriage having been "arranged" between a boy peer, Bevis, Lord Bewdley, and a wealthy brewer's heiress, Rachel Hopkins. The couple over-hear their respective parents having a dispute about settlements, and at once Rachel, a mettlesome girl, who has no idea of being wedded for her fortune, insists on breaking off the engagement. Her refusal provides the curtain of the first act, and at the close of the second we have the position of the lovers

we have the position of the lovers reversed—the girl willing this time to give way, the boy resolved that Rachel shall not sacrifice herselt to family schemes. Having given both boy and girl an opportunity for heroics, Mr. Davies, of course, in the last act, brings the pair together, and shows then with a fittingly idyllic open-air setting, reconciled and clasped in each other's arms. Mr. Davies's is a trivial scheme, it will be seen, but he redeems its childishness by a host of clever strokes of humour and quaint surprises. Mr. Davies, too, lavishes pains over the portraiture of some of his chief characters—Bevis's mother, mercenary, domineering, arrogant; the widow, a coquettish, indiscree person, who poses as being harmless and helpless; and again, the hero's uncle, a selfish loafer. Thanks to the self-revelations of this graceless trio, thanks to the playwright's mastery of stage effects graceless trio, thanks to the playwright's mastery of stage effects and comic ideas, the play proves very entertaining, its puerilities and its descents into old-style farce notwithstanding. And the superb high-comedy acting of Miss Henrietta Watson as the dowager, the broad fun which Miss Lottie Venne imparts to

MR. BASIL GILL

(Joseph Surface).

MR. BEERBOHM TREE. (Sir Peter Teazle).

MISS DAGMAR

WIEHE (Maria).

MISS SUZANNE SHELDON MISS ELLIS JEFFREYS (Mrs. Candour). (Lady Sneerwell). Photo. Ellis and Walery. Photo. Ellis and Waler

- E

and the delicious airs of selfimportance which Mr. A. E. Matthews gives the boy peer, all help to disguise the fact that "Bevis" is scarcely the sort of work we have the right to expect from the author of "The Mollusc."

MR. ROBERT LORAINE (Charles Surface).

money to give the work a fair chance. There is no doubt about the merits of the work, but it is permissible to question its popularity in days when musical comedy rules in the land. It would seem clear that Covent Garden with its heavy expenses must remain the home of grand season opera, which is heavily subsidised, while smaller theatres and younger associations must be looked upon as the medium for the pre-sentation of English work until MR. H. V. ESMOND such time as

the · wealth-

ier section

of the Eng-

lish public

will support native composers adequately. Covent Garden has given perform-ances of Italian opera out of the season, at theatre prices, and with as much attention to detail and beauty as obtained in May or June, and on many of these occasions the house has been no more than half filled. Comment is superfluous and might sound unkind, for there is no law by which wheat may be forced upon people who prefer to live on acorns.

(Sir Benjamin Backbite).

Photo. Ellis and Walery.

Mr. Alfred Moul is to be congratulated upon his balletscore. One does not, as a rule, associate directors of variety theatres with music, but Mr. Moul is an exception, and has composed some charming numbers in times past. He understands the proper function of ballet music and knows that it must do something to supply the place of the human voice, while it must at the same time serve the set dances, the sol of the prima hallering and the more ambiguous movements of the corrector. ballerina, and the more ambiguous movements of the corps-de-ballet. In the new Alhambra ballet Mr. Moul's score is found to be effective and melodious. It is a thousand pities that balletscores are not popular with the people who buy the latest music. In the past decade or two much charming music has been buried, and we are left with the doubtful consolation that some of it will probably be dug up by the unscrupulous whose invention is not equal to their orders. With the solitary exception of Délibes, few composers of ballet-music have succeeded in holding the attention of the public; but surely the best work of men like Hervé and Leopold Wenzel is worth remembering.

### BROUGHT BY THE STORKS IN ATTENDANCE ON ROYALTY:

BORN IN THE PURPLE-ROYAL CHILDREN.



- t. PRINCE LOUIS ALFONSO, SON OF PRINCE FER-DINAND MARIE, SON OF PRINCE LOUIS FER-DINAND OF BAVARIA (BORN DECEMBER 1906).
- 2. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN, WITH HER CHILDREN—
  PRINCE ALFONSO, PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS
  (BORN MAY 1907), AND PRINCE JAIME (BORN
  JUNE 1908).
- 3. PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES (BORN DECEMBER 1902).
- 4. THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS, WITH HER CHILDREN—PRINCE WILLIAM (BORN JULY 1906)
  AND PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND (BORN NOV-EMBER 1907).
- 5. THE CROWN PRINCE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA (BORN JULY 1904).
- 6. THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN AND HER CHILD-REN — PRINCE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS (BORN APRIL 1906) AND PRINCE SIGVARD (BORN JUNE 1907).
- 7. THE PRINCES GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS AND SIGVARD OF SWEDEN.
- 8. PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES (BORN DECEMBER 1902)

AND PRINCE JOHN OF WALES (BORN JULY 1905).

In view of the "happy event" in Holland, which may have materialised by the time these lines see the light, there is exceptional interest in royal children, those children brought to the palaces of the Powers by the storks, or by what any particular nation chooses to substitute for the stork.—[ALL PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCEPT NO. 5, BY SPEAIGHT; NO. 5 BY THE EXCLUSIVE NEWS AGENCY]

### THE LIFE OF LOWER LONDON-No. IV.: THE GAMBLING-DEN TO WHICH POLICE RAIDS CANNOT PUT AN END.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.



### BETWEEN THE RAIDS: HIGH PLAY IN THE EAST END.

Concerning this picture, Mr. Cunco writes: "These places are frequented mostly by Jews of all descriptions. You will find the very flashy type, the tradesman, and the ordinary loafer. Raids by the police are by no means uncommon occurrences. When the time is ripe, a van-load of police is on the scene in a moment, and a dash is made. When once in, two or three of the police stand with their backs to the door to prevent escapes. The 'proprietor is seized with all the cards and money, and the names and addresses of all players are taken. This by no means stops the gambling, for after a short lapse of time the same men start other gambling-houses in other localities. The gamb ling-houses are taken.



MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL,

TACTICS IN

FICTION.'

O much has

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Who wrote a most interesting preface to the Jewish Territorial Organisation's Report on Cyrenaica.

been said already about Poe in this young year of his centenary that the subject bids fair to be exhausted before leisurely people have begun to grapple with it. A distinguished authority pointed out the other day that Poe laid the foundation, not of one, but of a handful of schools of romance. I have forgotten some of the names, but Rider Haggard, R. L. Stevenson, Conan Doyle, and (I think) Gaboriau were enumerated among his debtors, which seems a fairly comprehensive bunch. Personally, I am not convinced that "King Solomon's Mines," to take an example, owes anything to "The Goldbug"; er that tubs, in the phrase of Bunyan, should not be allowed to stand on their own bottoms. It is only too plain just at present, however, that something that Poe had is sadly lacking among our younger writers; and, if example is as potent as the authority quoted above believes it to be, nothing could be better for them than to take a course of his works, even (though this might be an extreme measure) that the subject bids fair to be exhausted before leisurely his works, even (though this might be an extreme measure) as seriously as the celebrators are taking his centenary. Sensational fiction is at a very low ebb nowadays. It is time it was realised that it takes much fine skill and

cunning to administer shocks effectively. The praiseworthy desire of the Fat Boy to "want to make yer flesh creep" misses its mark with out proper weight and direction behind it. Yes, a course of Poe, and some study of "Murder as a Fine Art," are things to be recommended to those contemporary novelists who dabble in sensation. " Branded." Mr. Gerald Biss has a sound

GEORGIANA, COUNTESS OF DUDLEY, AUTHOR OF "THE DUDLEY BOOK OF COOKERY AND HOUSEHOLD RECIPES." In her preface, the Countess says: "My object In her preface, the Countess says: "My object has been to give directions as clearly as possible for the preparation of the dishes, so that any cook can follow them... It is hoped that the quotations with which the recipes are interspersed will be interesting. Many of them are from the best writers from a very early period of history."

ogy. It to open a novel called "Branded," and bound by the thoughtful Messrs. Greening in a scarlet cover, with the trial of a lovely woman who is accused of murdering her husband. It is even better to have the legal details of the trial worked out correctly—it is also, of course, exceeding rare. There is a quiver, almost amounting to a shock, when Helen Jerningham is sentenced to be hanged by the neck until she is dead, although it is cortain that knowing here. is dead, although it is certain that hanging by the neck is the last thing that is likely to happen to her. The shades of penal servitude are well grouped, and Helen vanishes into them artisticgrouped, and Helen vanishes into them artistically; which ends the first chapter. The next one opens upon her twin daughters, and upon the romance—or rather, upon their twin romances. This is where Mr. Biss fails. There is not an ounce of actuality between the two young women, and the vice of one is as stodyy as the virtue of the other. One is young women, the other. One is very, very good, and the other is horrid—they were born that way—and the promise of the prologue flies before them. We had a gleam of hope when the bad one set about poisoning her husband; but it was soon dispelled by her thinking better of it, and by her stupidity in jotting down her procedure in a notebook that was bound to be discovered by the intended victim. Murderesses in real life do these careless things, we know, but they are allowed license in fiction, and readers expect them to take due advantage of it. We cannot perhaps the most annoying thought left after its perusal is that it is not sheer rubbish, but one of those more tantalising productions that have just enough enterprise in them to set one wondering how much might have been done if it had been done differently.



LOUISE RENÉE DE KÉROUALLE, DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

"This story of Louise Renée de Penancoët, Dame de Kéroualle, who became so notorious in England under the title of Duchess of Portsmouth, has been gathered from many sources in Brittany, her natal land."

From the picture-by-Sir-Peter-Lely, reproduced from Mrs. Colquhoun Grane's "Brittany to Whitehalt," by permission of the publisher, Mr. John Long. SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE



A CHEST THAT BELONGED TO LOUISE DE KEROUALLE, DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH-NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF RANFURLY. "Could this ancient relic only speak, what tales it could tell of the many ambitions that swayed its lovely owner, of Royal dalliance, unscrupulous greed and unholy friendships." Reproduced from " Brittany to Whitehall," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. John Long.

Miss Annie Holdsworth (Mrs. "Lady Letty Hamilton) has not fallen into Mr. Biss's pitfall of being humdrum where she wishes Brandon."

to be sensational, but she has dug a deep hole for herself and plunged to the bottom of it. She is zealous to administer shocks. The plot's the thing with this lady, and the plot of "Lady Letty Brandon" (John Long) is so exuberant that we found ourselves unable to keep pace with it. Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's young woman who played at being the town mouse and the country mouse alternately is a situ extension. country mouse alternately is quite outclassed by Lady Letty, who marries two husbands and faces each of them as a stranger. She was married by her father to a judge, Sir Wentworth Brandon. She wanted to adopt the baby of her illegitimate half-sister, and she and Sir Wentworth came to loggerheads over the notion, with the result that he went to Africa in dudgeon, and she to Venice under an assumed name. She met another man on the journey, married him, and, foiled in her scheme of adoption by the death of her sister's child, produced a haby of her the death of her sister's child, produced a baby of her own—all in the unconscious Sir Wentworth's absence. He returned via Italy, and she found herself compelled to be two people at once, as Maurice Brooke, the other husband, was also on the spot. She is with Wentworth when she encounters Brooke, and she carries it off; she baffles Wentworth, who knows nothing of the infant, by nursing it before him, in the third character of her half-sister. These complications are too much for mortal mind to follow and one

to follow, and one closes "Lady Letty Brandon" in a state of collapse. There are shocks enough, but not of the kind that make tor success.

"Rachel Lorian." So much for attempts to ad-minister sensation by the direct attack. In "Rachel Lorian" (Heinemann), Mrs. Henry Dudeney applies herself to shocking the heroine, which really seems the happier plan, and ricochets back to the reader very smartly. Rachel started her married life with the

expecta tion of h a ppi-ness,but, knowing Mrs. Dudeney we were



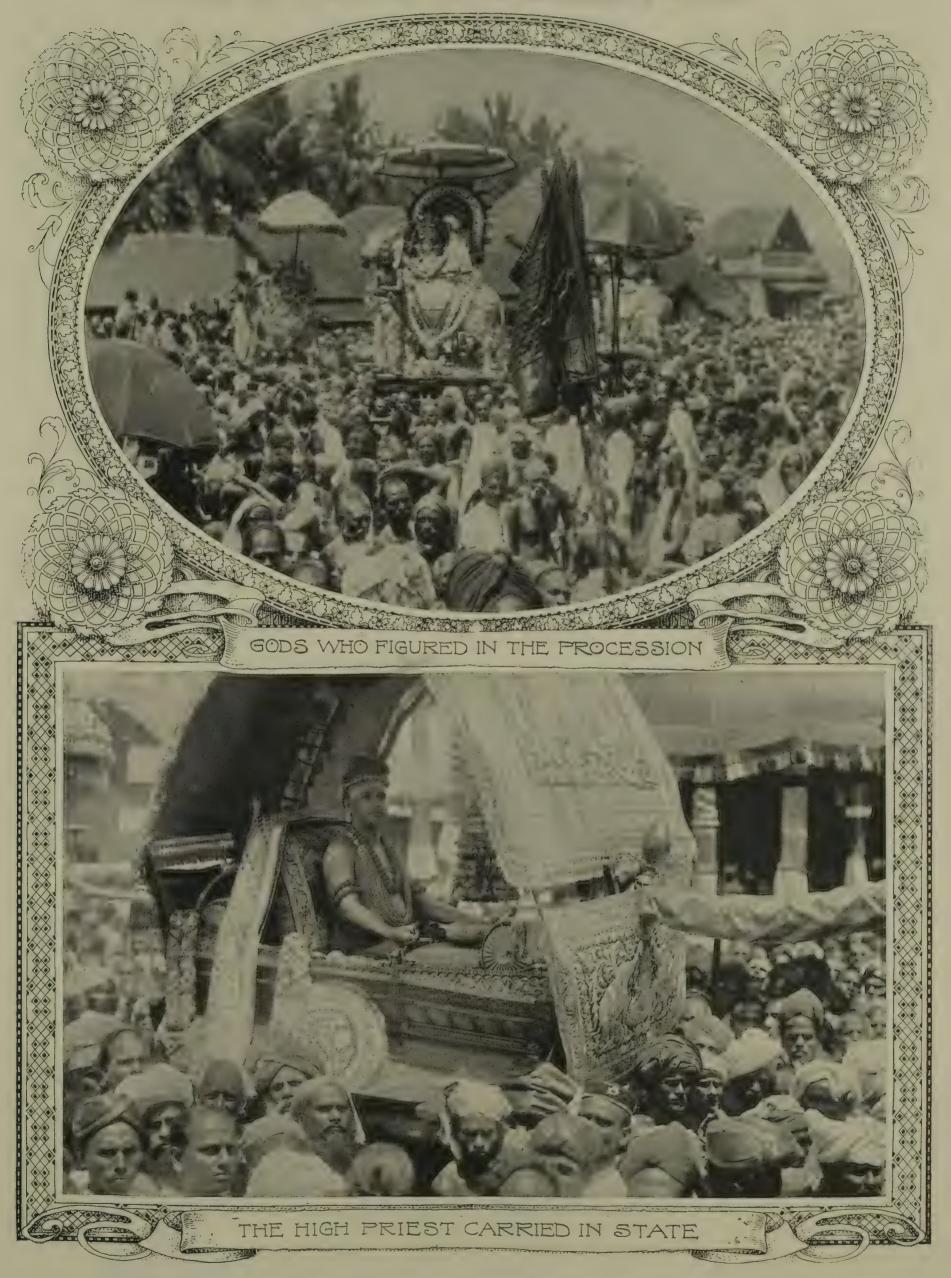
FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, WHOSE COMPLETE WORKS ARE TO BE PLACED ON THE ENGLISH MARKET SHORTLY.

Friedrich Nietzsche, whose complete works are to be published by Mr. T. N. Foulis, was born in Saxony in October 1844. He studied at the Universities of Bonn and Leipzig. He was appointed Professor of Classical Philology at Bâle University in 1869. His most-quoted book, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," was written between 1882 and 1886. tween 1882 and 1886.

not deceived,
and braced ourselves for the inevitable tragedy.
It came almost at once, the bridegroom being maimed for life by a railway-accident at the outset of his wedding-journey. His exact condition was published in the paper next morning—this is not very probable, by the way—and their friends hurried to Cornwall to find Rachel face to face with her tragic destiny, as the maiden to face with her tragic destiny, as the maiden wife of a cripple whose nature, as well as his limbs, had been twisted by calamity. Francis Lorian tormented her until he saw the evil of his ways, but he was a better man-or, at least, one more to our mind—than Rivers, the man she learned to love while Lorian was still in the land of the living. Rachel was born to love deeply, and when her lover failed her, as her husband had failed her, she adopted his child. She is left lavishing upon it all the adoration of her ardent nature. The conclusion of the book seems to suggest that maternal affection, once bestowed, is absorbing enough to compensate for the death of a grand passion. No doubt there are women who are mothers from their cradles, but we think Rachel's destiny, as the end of the story leaves it, has a starved look. At the same time, she went out of her way to be disillusioned by Rivers, and a little of the saving grace of commonsense would have assured her a calm domestic future. "Rachel Lorian" is a well-written book, but its emotional side is not sufficiently well balanced by probabilities for it to be a powerful one. Yet, if it falls short, it is narrowly, and its character studies make it weath reading. character-studies make it worth reading.

### A FESTIVAL AT WHICH A RIVER BATHES IN A TANK:

GODS AND A HIGH PRIEST AT THE MAHAMAKHAM FESTIVAL.



1. GODS WHO BATHED IN THE TANK OF HOLY WATERS IN WHICH EVEN THE HOLY GANGES SEEKS TO PURIFY HERSELF.
2. THE HIGH PRIEST CARRIED IN PROCESSION: PANDARA SANNITE BEING BORNE TO THE TANK OF HOLY WATERS.

Once every twelve years the Mahamakham Festival is held at Kumbakonam, a stronghold of Brahminism. The chief gods are taken in procession from the temples, and are washed in the holy waters in the tank in which, according to tradition, even the Holy Ganges seeks to purify herself at a particular conjunction of the stars. The festival illustrated took place last month, and some 200,000 pilgrims bathed in the tank,—[PHOLOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES.

### THE ARCHITECTURAL LINK BETWEEN GREECE AND ROME.

PERGAMUM, THE MODERN BERGAMO.



1. THE REMAINS OF THE THEATRE, THE ORCHESTRA, AND THE THEATRE BUILDINGS OF PERGAMUM, THE ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME OF WHICH CITY LED ON TO THE MONUMENTAL PLANNING OF CÆSARIAN ROME.

2. THE HOUSE OF THE PATRICIAN ATTALUS, THE LOWER AGORA.
AND SOME OF THE HOUSES OF NEW PERGAMUM; WITH
THE RIVER CAICUS IN THE DISTANCE.

Pergamum, in Asia Minor, the ancient capital of the Attalid Kings, represents the transition stage between later Greek art and that of the Roman Empire. The city might be called the Athens of Ionia, for it had an aeropolis covered with splendid public buildings, and these buildings were adorned with sculptured friezes like the Parthenon. Its library rivalled that of Alexandria, even larger scale, and has more of the modern spirit. The credit for the recovery of the artistic treasures of Pergamum is due to German archæologists, who have been at work on the site ever since 1878. It is only natural, therefore, that such as were portable of these treasures have found their way to Berlin, in whose museum the frieze of the Gigantomachia, from the altar of Zeus Soter at Pergamum, occupies a place of honour akin to that of the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum.

### MARRYING DOLLS: A MIMIC WEDDING IN THE ZENANA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

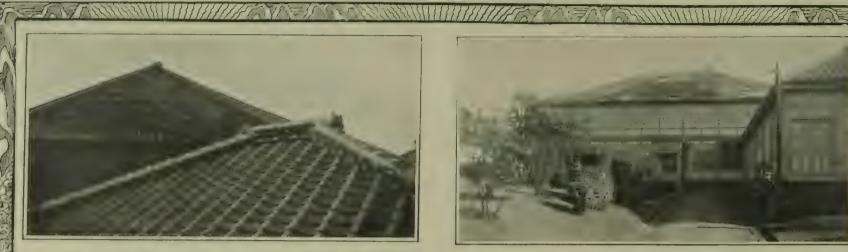


IN DEFAULT OF A REAL CEREMONY: INDIAN LADIES CONDUCTING A MAKE-BELIEVE WEDDING BETWEEN PUPPETS.

The ladies of the zenana will work for weeks at the making and dressing of the figures that take part in the ceremony, the women of one zenana providing the bride and her party, the women of another the bridegroom and his party. The "wedding" is attended by both sets of ladies, and the Mahometan rites are gone through in detail, to the great delight of all concerned, who criticise and discuss both ceremony and dresses with great vigour. They will sing, too, the wedding songs and recite the customary speeches; and they will arrange the amount of the "dot" to be paid in sweets and trumpery jewellery.

### A LESSON BY EARTHQUAKE: SAFETY IN SEISMIC CENTRES.

THE VALUE OF THE JAPANESE BUILDING METHODS ILLUSTRATED:



THE ROOF OF A GO-DOWN (WAREHOUSE), STRIPPED OF ITS TILES, THE BUILDING LITTLE DAMAGED.



THE ROOF OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, THE WALLS OF WHICH WERE STRAINED, BUT WHICH STILL STANDS.



EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION: A DRAWING-ROOM CEILING AFTER A CHIMNEY HAD FALLEN THROUGH IT, CAUSING EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.



THE RESIDENCE OF A LEADING MERCHANT AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE, DAMAGED, BUT BY NO MEANS DESTROYED.



A DAMAGED STREET, SHOWING THE WAY IN WHICH THE PLASTER WAS STRIPPED AWAY, WHILE THE BUILDINGS STOOD.



EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION: THE WRECKED BEDROOM OF THE HOUSE THROUGH THE ROOF OF WHICH A CHIMNEY FELL.

The earthquake is a commonplace in Japanese houses are so built that they themselves will suffer as little damage as possible during seismic disturbances, and cause as little damage to life as possible. The value of the native method of building, as compared with the European method, was proved in Yokohama last month. On the morning of the 13th there were two slight shocks; towards midnight on the same day there was a severe shock. The majority of the houses in the residential quarter (the Bluff) were more or less damaged, but no piles of heavy masonry fell into the streets. In most cases the damage was confined to the stripping of the plaster from the lath framework of the houses, the buildings themselves standing. As a contrast to this, the damage done in the house built on European lines may be noted.-[PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES.]

### THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE: OFFICIAL OPPONENT OF SAINTHOOD.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ROME.



THE TRIAL OF A CANDIDATE FOR SAINTHOOD: THE "PROMOTOR FIDEL" (THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE) SEEKING TO THROW RIDICULE UPON THE PROPOSED CANONISATION.

The "Promotor Fidei" (better known as the Devil's Advocate) has to advance every argument possible against the claims of the candidate for sainthood, that the honour may not be lightly accorded. It is his business to contest the reports of the pro-postulators, and of the postulator in Rome. In the case of Joan of Arc, Monsignor Verde has acted as Devil's Advocate, a decidedly thankless task. Next Sunday (the 18th) is fixed for the beatification of the Maid. After this she will be known as "Blessed Joan of Arc," and in ten years or so may be created "Saint Joan." Before the candidate's claims are admitted three miracles concerning him or her must be accepted. The three selected in the case of the Maid of Orleans are concerned with the curing of nuns.

### ART NOTES.

IF courtliness may count for as much in portraiture as it has counted for in the careers of princes, ambas-sadors, and warriors, Van Dyck is assuredly among the greatest of painters. But in an age when we do more honour to a Rembrandt beggar or a Velasquez dwarf than to a painted monarch, mounted and crowned, Van Dyck is but seldom put into the highest artistic company. But who shall gainsay the beauty of the nine por-

traits now housed, through the generosity of Lord Lucas, in the vestibule of the National Gallery? How for-tunate is it that their owner prizes them so well that he is not content to see them hanging any longer in the inadequate light and wall-space that his own house can afford them.

Van. Dyck's young men have studied well how to be princely. Lord John and Lord Bernard Stewart. decked out in exquisite blue and grey and golden-brown, stand in most admirable and elegant poses for their picture. They each, like Meredith's Willoughby "have a leg," and know it, and show it, and are consciously graceful. The leg of the Van Dyck young man is made for silk knee-breeches, tight about the long thigh, and silk stockings. Perhaps it would not look well in marble, but in this master's paint it is the acme of eleand grey and golden-brown, paint it is the acme of ele gance. His children, hardly less conscious, and striving hard to forget their youth, are no less imposing. One of Lord Lucas's pictures shows three of these children, dressed in rose - and - red, and beside them, on the

steps of their mansion, are blackbirds with bills that have, quite against the ordering of Nature, copied the hue of the children's costume. A colour-scheme even more effective is that employed in the portrait of "Rachel, 1st Countess of South-ampton," whose blue robes are tossed among the clouds in the midst of which she sits. But all

the canvases are of a most masterly order, and the doors of the National Gallery should be made to swing to some purpose during the Van Dyck tenancy of the vestibule.

The Little Masters who throng the indistinct background of the history of painting in England are much beholden to the Shepherd Gallery, in King Street. There they hold their own court, unshadowed by the overpowering presence of the greater men. When a are content to give their scholarship and wall-space to the secondary but nevertheless high achievements of a period rich in ability.

A portrait of Thomas Stothard, by John Jackson, runs some way up the track to greatness, but, like all that painter's work, most certainly halts before the elusive "tape" may be breasted. And Stothard himself, whose partial and pretentious talent was long considered—by the author of "The Angel in the House" and hosts of other Victory centlements he very

and hosts of other Victorian gentlemen—to be very nearly genius, now takes his place almost without protest in Messrs. Shepherd's Academy of the Minor Masters. ters. On a screen is hung a landscape, of such quiet and becoming stillness that it does nothing to disturb the comfortable distinction of the exhibition, that may be ascribed to Turner himself. Its subject - Kilgarvan Castle, and the wooded slopes below it—is found in two other pictures by Turner, now the property of Mrs. Bischoffsheim and Lord Armstrong; but the smaller picture in King Street varies from these—and, indeed, in from these—and, indeed, in some particulars from any of the accepted types of his work. But while the sky is cold and the composition is incomplete in a way that speaks ill for the authenticity of the canvas, the painting of the shadowed foliage in the valley is superbly done.—E. M.

Handsome new offices,

Assurance Company, which, founded in 1836, is one of the oldest and soundest of British insurance offices. The new building, faced entirely with Aberdeen granite, is a worthy addition to City architecture. Doubtless, in its new quarters, the company will be able still further to improve its position and will be able still further to improve its position and prestige.



WEEK - ENDING BY MOTOR: CARS LEAVING THE GRANVILLE HOTEL, RAMSGATE, ON THE RETURN JOURNEY. Messrs. Spiers and Pond have hit on the happy idea of conveying week-end visitors to their Granville Hotel, Ramsgate, there and back by motor, for the modest sum of £2 2s., including hotel expenses. The route passes through some of the most delightful scenery in the South of England, and the traveller is spared the discomforts of a railway or the expense of hiring a motor privately. The system will later on be extended to other Empire hotels, and for longer periods.

"Peg Woffington," by Arthur Pond, a painter whose career spanned the second quarter of the eighteenth century, is not stared into obscurity by the splendid and indifferent eyes of a Gainsborough Duchess, she becomes a person of some charm and consideration; and even a "Pottrait of a Lady," by an unknown

hand, is good company in a gallery whose directors





### "Hamlet" on Formamint.

"My doctors ordered me Formamint for my throat."

In these striking words Mr. Matheson Lang begins the testimonial re-

produced in full beneath his portrait.

In that letter he has given the highest praise to the preparation which enabled him to begin his brilliantly successful performance of "Hamlet' at a much earlier date than he would otherwise have been able to do, after the production had been postponed on account of his illness and loss of voice through a bad sore throat.

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although I suffered periodically before.

This evidence, taken in conjunction with Mr. Matheson Lang's statement that Formamint gave him "great relief and healed the lacerated throat wonderfully," is undeniably convincing proof of the exceptional merits of the preparation.

restimony of a similar kind might be multiplied indefinitely.

Lack of space, however, prevents this, but attention may be directed to this testimonial of Mr. Ben Davies, the famous tenor:

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it is liable to lead, like Quinsy and Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles, whose germs lodge in the mouth and throat, where they multiply rapidly and infect the body with their poison.

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### LADIES' PAGE.

TOWARDS the end of this month, the British National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies will receive a visit from delegates from several foreign countries to hold a conference, in which Lady Frances Balfour and Lady Strachey will take part. The International Society Lady Strachey will, take part. The International Society which these delegates represent was inaugurated at a conference called for the purpose at Washington, U.S.A., in 1902. To this first conference, the British National Society sent as their delegate Mrs. Fenwick-Miller, who was afterwards chairman of the British Organising Committee, which was charged to arrange the details of the International Association, and it was finally launched at Berlin in 1905. When so much unfortunate feeling is brewing between England and Germany, it is to be hoped that the anticipations with which Mrs. Fenwick-Miller undertook the labour of organising the International Society, so far as this country was concerned, may prove not entirely chimerical. In a paper published on her return from Washington, she urged the proposed International Women's Suffrage Society mainly as a help towards promoting international amity. She said, "We hope that some valuable womanly qualities may be called into play, not to control and dictate to men an effeminate policy, but to influence public affairs for good; and weakley of the ways in which was may reasonably. effeminate policy, but to influence public affairs for good; and surely one of the ways in which we may reasonably hope women's influence to work for improvement is in the direction of promoting peace and international amity. 'Horrid War, hated of Mothers!' exclaimed the Latin poet; and while the spirit of woman can rouse man to heroism in case of need, her natural tendency, the course to which she is prompted by her tendency, the course to which she is prompted by her actual or potential motherhood, is to promote peace, order, and the quiet pursuance of friendly relations. If we can begin betimes to draw the women of the world together and to make them feel that human sympathies and possibilities transcend the dividing forces of race and custom, we shall be preparing them in future to throw their influence into the scale for peace when it may be honourably secured."

Since these words were published, the hope has gained in substance from the interesting statement of Lord Esher about Queen Victoria, based upon his study of her diary and letters, that throughout her reign her influence was steadily in favour of peace, and that no single instance can be found in that long term of years in which a war-party received any aid or sympathy from her influence. Meantime, the party opposed to Women's Suffrage is making headway in a manner that proves that a large number of people of both sexes entertain no visions of a benefit from women's direct influence in the State. A monster petition against Women's Suffrage has been presented to Parliament (though still much less largely signed than the gigantic one in favour that was presented some ten years ago), and a Queen's Hall meeting has been held, at which the principal speaker



PRINCESS GOWN IN ADVANCED STYLE. This pretty gown is in soft Messaline satin, the back gathered, the front a flat stole. Collar of black silk with satin straps; white lace chemisette.

was Lord Cromer. In his book on "Modern Egypt" Lord Cromer more than once places in the very forefront of the reforms still needed by that country the education and freedom in life of its harem - caged women, but he evidently regards the present position of British women as quite advanced enough for any of the sex. Still, the appeals to women to concern themselves with public affairs are frequent. The "Women's Navy League" has been founded, under high auspices, specially to induce women to interfere by auspices, specially to induce women to interfere by their persuasions with the judgment of men on that most technical of political subjects.

An amusing book has been published on "Collecting Small Things," and the author—the Rev. W. Oxford—includes in his own collection some rare objects of feminine use that, if sense in costume were (as it emphatically and unfortunately is not) a test of mental intelligence, would give away the case for woman completely. This is a collection of stay-busks. He possesses some very long Elizabethan busks of ivory, which held down the stomachers of that great Queen's and her subjects' costumes. Then there are Georgian and early Victorian busks in wood and in whalebone, very stiff, and many of them wide and absolutely triangular at the lower end. Many are most elaborately carved, so evidently they were intended to be applied to the outer surface of the under-corsage, not enclosed in the stuff. As far as the length and stiffness of stays are concerned, the present day is on the high road to in the stuff. As far as the length and stiffness of stays are concerned, the present day is on the high road to overtaking the past. The Princess models in the new gowns are very closely fitted, and this necessitates stays that will maintain the outline. A few of the new trial models — which may or may not be accepted by the leaders of fashion in Paris—are even more pronounced; they are an attempt to bring in the Louis XV. pointed corsage, with the skirt put visibly on round the waist and slightly fulled into gathers. But the Princess gown will probably maintain its vogue for the coming season. It is one thing for designers, hungering to launch a novelty, to put out a model, and quite another for it to be accepted. to be accepted.

Trimming is carried to excess, especially on the corsages. Fringes are a favourite adornment of the tunic effects when employed on the skirt portion of a gown, but the heavy embroideries are mostly confined to the corsages, and keep in many gowns an Empire high effect, in combination with a well-fitted waist-line. Bugles are greatly liked in these embroideries, and are certainly pretty, whether they are clear and flash back the light, or opalescent with many tints in their hearts, or rich in the tones of silver or gold. Then silk embroideries, and lace on which floss silk has been worked into elaborate designs, and, above all, filet net coarsely embroidered, make wide bands of decoration on corsages and skirts alike. Nearly all the trimming is massed on the bodices, however, and that which extends to the skirt is usually applied to give length to the lines chiefly.

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### "BRITTANY TO WHITEHALL."

MRS. COLOUHOUN GRANT has retold, and retold Very well, the strange, romantic life story of Louise Renée de Kéroualle ("Brittany to Whitehall." John Long). Unlike most of those who have dealt with the woman who was in some ways the most interesting of Charles II.'s many mistresses, the writer has devoted a

good deal of space to Louise de Kéroualle's early life in Brit-tany, for, by a strange irony of fate, the girl chosen by the erafty Louis XIV. to influence Charles II. in favour of France and of French political designs belonged to the oldest Breton nobility. Very curious, even pathetic, is the account of the King's long wooing of the French girl who had been one of his own dead sister's favourite maids of honour; but Mrs. Colquhoun Grant surely makes too little of that extra-ordinary epi-sode, the sham marriage cere-mony which finally took place at Euston, Lord Arlington's splendid house near Newmarket. There remains at

least one account of these amazing nuptials. The fact that the King had a Queen, as none knew better than Louise, for she alone of the ladies of the Court bore herself with a decent carriage towards the unfortunate Catharine of Braganza, of course made the marriage at Euston more than illegal; but none who read the chronicles of the time can doubt that it played a certain part in finally determining Louise de Kéroualle to become Charles's mistress.

The birth of their first child took place in the July of 1673, and thenceforward the Duchess of Portsmouth, as she soon became, remained the King's closest friend as well as favourite. In all but name she was his wife. Her rooms at Whitehall were far more splendid than those of the Queen, and it was to her that the courtiers and those who desired to please the King came and paid their court. But even Louise had her ups and

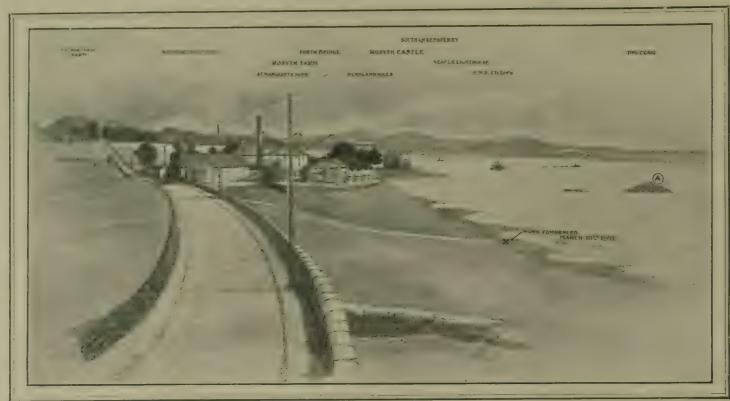
### "SUNSET PLAYGROUNDS."

IN a well-illustrated volume bearing the attractive title "Sunset Playgrounds," Mr. F. G. Aflalo has set out the story of a sporting trip undertaken last year. Barbados, New Orleans, San Francisco, Catalina Island, the Yosemite Valley, Portland, and Seattle were among the

places visited before Canada was reached, and there the author's route took him in turn to Victoria, Van-couver, the territory crossed by the C.P.R., the Rockies, Winni-peg, Montreal, and other cities that have yet to reach the zenith of their achieve-ment. Mr. Affalo was ostensibly in pursuit of fish, but fish do not play a very large part in his narra-tive. We read of his disappoint-ment at failing to find tunnyfish off Catalina Island, but for the most part his book consists of a series of im-pressions. People, places; institutions, social customs — all serve in their turn for gossip that is light and read-able, and though it is set down in rather careless fashion, the author is a pleas-

ant companion, who observes shrewdly, and is not ashamed of

his own little weaknesses. We feel that if he could have found the tunny-fish his joy would have been complete. And the reviewer, remembering how he has seen tunny taken off the Algarves and been assured that they come there year after year, finds himself wondering why Mr. Aflalo was content to fare so far afield, when he was warned before starting that the odds were all against the success of his venture, as far as Catalina Island was concerned.



FURTHER ACCOMMODATION FOR "DREADNOUGHTS": THE SITE OF THE NEW NAVAL BASE AND DOCKYARD AT ROSYTH.

In view of the recent revelations as to German naval progress, it is reassuring to find that the Admiralty are meeting the situation by deeds as well as words. On March 10 work was actually begun, and is now in full swing, on the new naval base and dockyard at Rosyth, near Dunfermline, on the Firth of Forth. The contractors, Messrs. Easton, Gibb, and Son, first sank trial-holes for rock foundations on the foreshore. The rock marked A in our sketch, and known as Dhu Craig, will form the end of the eastern arm of the great lock, which will be partly built upon it. The breakwater, quays, and dockyard will be constructed between this point and the foreshore. downs as royal favourite. It is on record that Nell Gwynn once put on mourning in token of the imminent downfall of the Duchess of Portsmouth. She fell ill,

and Charles liked the women about him to be always

healthy, laughing, and witty; in fact, there came a moment when she actually went back to France. But

she soon returned to London, and once more Charles

fell completely under her influence

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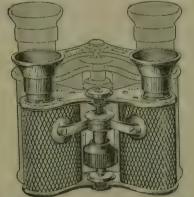
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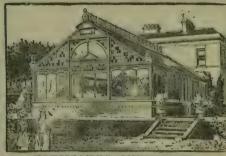
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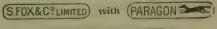
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### THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

N some hunting quarters considerable and unreasonable objection is taken to the arrival of members of the hunt at the meet in motor-cars. But such dislike only obtains with militant motorphobists like Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. Cathcart Wason, if the garden-party in the grounds of ancient Beaulieu Abbey, the home of his Lordship's ancestors. The usual dinner, too, will take place in the cloisters of the beautiful old building. On Sunday afternoon members taking part will be entertained by the members of the Motor Yacht Club on board the *Enchantress*, the Club head-quarters. This is the famous old Admiralty yacht,

which has been completely gutted, luxuriously adapted within to the requirements of the members, and forms to - day the most sumptuously appointed club-house afloat. She is moored off Netley Abbey, and occu-pies a grand berth for all interested in yachting and shipping. Members of re-cognised automobile clubs may become members of the Motor Yacht Club at a reduced subscription.

Any successful effort on the part of civilians to aid

critics. Because a Territorial battalion (the 7th West Yorkshire Regiment) contemplates an effort in motor-Yorkshire Regiment) contemplates an effort in motor-transport by the carriage of 1000 men and officers from Leeds to Scarborough and back on April 24, the military correspondent of one paper, at least, is full of condemnation. He insists that the experiment is a waste of time and money, and if successful is worthless, because it is no proof whatever of rapid mobilisation. What is meant here? Will the success of the experiment arrays the charge of mobility? ment prove the absence of mobility?

Whatever may have been prognosticated or desired to the contrary, there is no gainsaying the fact that the two Silent-Knight engines submitted by the Daimler Motor Company, of Coventry, to the severest tests under the eagle eye of the Royal Automobile Club, in the person of their experts, have come triumphantly through such bench and running tests as never yet have internalsuch bench and running tests as never yet have internal-combustion engines undergone. The exigencies of the holiday period oblige me to comment a day before the fair or before the Club report is to hand; but I learn from an eye-witness that, when the engines were taken to pieces at the Daimler Works after the awful bucketing they had had, wear on the parts was nowhere discernible. What there appeared could only be described



THE 25-H.P. BRIXIA ZUST LANDAULETTE.

This landaulette has just been completed to the order of Mr. T. B. Burnham. Mr. Burnham is a keen motorist and owner of a large fleet of cars. This is his third Zust car, his first being a 40 h.p. In October he purchased a 12-h.p. semi-landaulette, and within a few days of its delivery ordered the carriage above, a striking proof of his opinion of Zust cars.

latter gentleman ever hunts. On the other hand, we find strenuously enthusiastic Masters of Hounds making full employment of their motor-cars. For instance, Captain Disney Watt, of the Leicestershire Regiment, who has lately taken over the Mastership of the Shorncliffe Draghounds, finds his six-cylinder 60-h.p., Napier of great use to him in the performance of his duties. The Secretary or Master of a pack of draghounds must be constantly visiting farmers and landowners living many miles from the headquarters of the hunt, and the advantage of a motor-car under such circumstances is undeniable.

The Inter-Club Meets, organised in the past by the Royal Automobile Club, have proved so enjoy-able that it is with more than pleasure I chronicle another function of the kind on Saturday, May 22 next. The meet will take place in the New Forest, and the Hampshire Automobile Club, who will act as hosts, will — by the kind assent of Lord Montagu — give a the military in any way is an immediate signal for pseudo-military correspondents of certain of the daily papers to pour the vials of their scorn upon the unhappy laymen concerned. That military authorities like Colonel Ward, the Secre-tary of the Army Council, and Lieutenant - Colonel Erskine, commanding the Scots Guards, to say nothing of other authorities, approved and commended the



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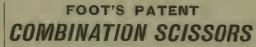
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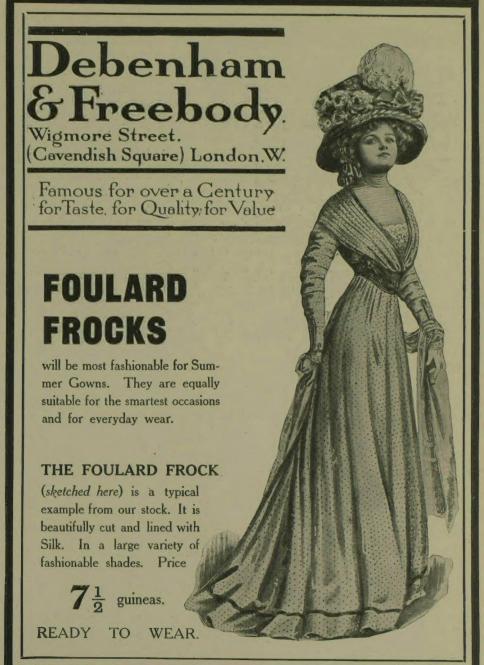




NINE USEFUL ARTICLES:

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CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played at St. Petersburg between Messis. Mieses and Teichmann.

### CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

T TURNER (Brixton).—If in Problem No. 3386 White play 1. If to Kt 3rd, you will find a defence in R to K 4th.

F E SIMPSON. - We run no competition in solving.

FR HASSE (Leeds).—We will go carefully into your problem, but, on first impression, it is rather elementary for our use.

E J WINTER-WOOD AND H MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.- Most accep'able.

H R JAMES (Bangalore). - Your contribution shall receive attention.

A F C WHALLEY, B.A.—Marshall's "Chess Openings." Address Editor, British Chess Magazine, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

British Chess Magazine, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3379 received from C A M (Penang), Devaprasad Bhattacharzza (Calcutta) and F R J. (Bombay); of No. 3386 from F R J, Devaprasad Bhattacharzza, and C A M; of No. 3385 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and F Grant (New York); of No. 3383 from Henry A Seller (Denver), Eugene Henry (Lewisham), A F C Whalley, B.A., and K Parr (Madeira); of No. 3384 from K Parr, C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), J B Camard (Madeira), Eugene Henry, L Schlu (Vienna), G J Letham, and G Brasseur (Paris); of No. 3385 from G Brasseur, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), T Roberts (Hackney), Eugene Henry, Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), G W Moir (East Sheen), and Ernst Mauer.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3386 received from Professor Karl Wagner, G Lewthwaite (Grimsby', F Smee, G L Rutter (Chelmsford), F Andrews (Chiswick), Sigismund Piechorski (Lemberg), T Roberts, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), A G Beadell, M Folwell, F Henderson, I Isaacson (Liverpool), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Henry D Yates, P Daly (Brighton), G J Letham (Edinburgh), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), Sorrento, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Hereward, E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), F R Gittins (Small Heath), R Worters (Canterbury), G Bakker (Rotterdam), J D Tucker (Ilkley), J Coad (Vauxhall), G W Moir, and F R Pickering.

CHESS BY CABLE.

Game played in the match England v. America, between Messrs. Wainwright and Voight

(Oucen's Paron Game.)

BLACK (Mr. V.) | WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. V.) WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. V.)
P to K Kt 3rd
Kt to K B 3rd
B to Kt 2nd
P to Q B 4th
P takes P
Castles
Kt to B 3rd
P to Q 4th
rame than if he ha v. P to Q 4th
z. Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd
5. B to Kt 2nd
6. P takes P 6. P takes P
7. B to K 2nd
8. Castles

15. Q takes B

B takes P

B tks K R P (ch)
Kt to K B 4th
Kt to K 6th (ch)
K R to K sq
Kttks P (dis. ch)
Kt takes R
Q to B 7th (ch)
R to K 8th
R takes R (ch)
R to K sq
Kt takes P

Overlooking Black's next move, wh virtually finishes the game. The remain moves are chiefly interesting for the vig with which Black pursues his advantage.

(Two Knights Game) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. T.) WHITE (Mr. M.) WHITE (Mr. M.)

12. O Kt to Q and

13. P to Q Kt 3rd

14. Kt takes P

15. O to K and

16. P takes P

17. P to Q 4th

18. O R to B sq

19. R to B sq

19. R to B 3rd

19. R to B 3rd

10. O to Q 2nd

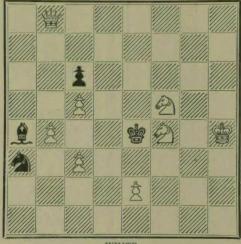
21. Kt takes B (ch) R takes R

22. Kt takes B (ch) R takes R

23. The finish is charming. White can

ms. It must have given Black tion to find his opinion of the confirmed against one of the acking players living, and in pretty fashion.

PROBLEM No. 3388.—By B. G. Laws.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3385 .- BY SORRENTO.

white
1. Kt to Q 7th
2. B to Kt 3rd
3. Kt or B mates.

BLACK Kt to K 3rd

If Black play 1. Kt takes Q, a. R to B5th; if 1. R takes B, 2. Kt to B 2nd (ch); and if 1. Any other, 2. Q to R 8th (ch), etc.

### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London visited Ealing on the first THE Bishop of London visited Ealing on the first Saturday of April, and consecrated the new chancel of St. James's Church, which has been built at a cost of £2600. The Mayor and Corporation of Ealing attended the service, and the clergy present included the Vicar, the Rev. Evan Jones, and the Rev. J. S. Whichelow, Vicar of St. James's, Muswell Hill.

The anniversary meetings of the Church Missionary Society will be held during the first week of May. At St. Bride's, on Monday evening, May 3, the preacher will be the veteran friend of the Society, Dr. Allan Smith, Dean of St. David's. On Tuesday morning, May 4, the annual meeting, presided over by Sir John Kennaway, will be addressed by the Bishop of Rochester, Sir F. S. P. Lely, and Canon A. E. Barnes-Lawrence. Sir Andrew Fraser is to preside over the Royal Albert Hall meeting on the same evening. on the same evening.

The Bishop of Birmingham has issued a series of suggestions with regard to the offering of prayer at Divine service. He recommends that all prayers said in the vestry or in the pulpit should be uttered, and responded to with an "Amen," in a natural voice, without any organ. An important reminder given by Dr. Gore is that the clergy are responsible for the selection of the hymne, and should be careful to choose them so as to harmonise with the authorised service. them so as to harmonise with the authorised service, or with the sermon. It is to be feared that even in important churches this rule is disregarded. The organist is allowed to choose the hymns, and does so entirely with a view to the capacity of the choir. Thus it frequently happens that the hymns have no reference whatever to the subject of the sermon, and the same hymns are repeated at too frequent intervals throughout the year. vals throughout the year.

The purchase of Glastonbury Abbey has now been completed, and the freehold has been invested in the diocesan trustees of the diocese of Bath and Wells. The Council-which includes the Archbishop of Canterbury and five other Bishops — have decided to re-let the estate to Mr. Jardine for a further period of five years. This extension of time, it is believed, will allow of the gathering of necessary funds for the preservation of the ruins. The property will thus not be used at once for actual Church work, but it is pointed out that, as the present missionary colleges—such as Canter-law, and Warminster, need assistance rather than the bury and Warminster—need assistance rather than the existence of a rival, this is not a suitable time for founding a college at Glastonbury.



The late Earl of Beaconsfield,

Sir Morell Mackenzie,

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

Miss Emily Faithful,

The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,



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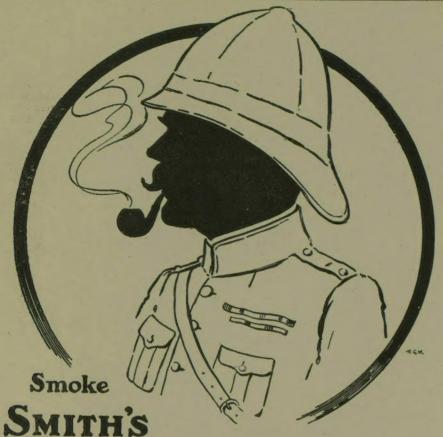
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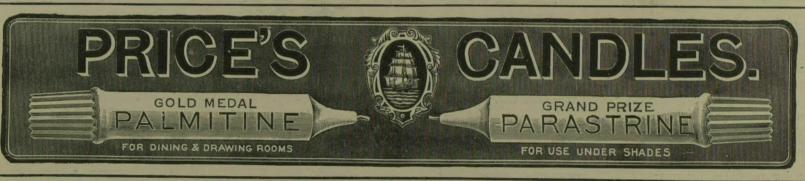
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### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of MAJOR HENRY HARRISON PARRY, of Harewood Park, Ross, Master of the Ross Harriers, who died on Jan. 3, has been proved by his brother Joseph Henry Parry, and Samuel Francis Montague Stone, the value of the estate being £112,501. The testator gives his property at Allington, Wills, to The testator gives his property at Allington, Wilts, to his said brother; £5000 and the household effects to his wife; £100 each to the executors; and legacies to servants. As he had no male issue, the residue is to be held in trust for his daughters.

The will and codicil of MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK EDWARD SOTHEBY, of Ecton Hall, Northampton, and EDWARD SOTHERY, of Ecton Hall, Northampton, and 104, Eaton Place, have been proved by Mrs. Edith Marion Sotheby, the widow, the Earl of Carnwath, Francis Millett Rickards, and Alfred Frederick Sotheby, the gross value of the estate amounting to £248,222. Subject to a few legacies the testator leaves everything to his wife for life. On her decease the Ecton estate and the freeholds 128 and 120 Chappside are to go to such the freeholds, 128 and 129, Cheapside, are to go to such one of the three sons of Admiral Sir Edward Sotheby as Mrs. Sotheby may appoint; and the Sotheby estate and the residue in trust for William Edward Sotheby.

The will of Mr. John Kershaw, F.R.C.S., of 46, North Drive, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancashire, is now proved, the value of the property being £79,195. He gives his Egyptian Canopus to the Victoria University, Manchester; £10,000 to the executors to be applied as he may direct by memorandum; £200 per annum to his housekeeper, Agnes Williams, while a spinster; £100 a year to Annie Clowes until she shall marry; and the residue to found and endow a general hospital or infirmary at Royton, to be free to all, but no minister of religion or Socialist is to be a director, trustee, or manager thereof.

The will and codicil of MRS. ELIZA DENNE BONSOR, of II, Upper Belgrave Street, have been proved by her son Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, M.P., the value of the property amounting to £52,280. Mrs. Bonsor bequeaths £10,000 each to her daughters, Mary Josephine Wetherica Ella Elizabeth Bonsor, Amy Jane Bonsor, Beatrice Bonsor, and Isabel Catherine Isherwood; £10,000 debentures in Watney, Combe, and Co., to her son Alexander George Bonsor; £8000 in trust for her daughter - in - law Evelyn Sarah Bonsor; legacies to servants; and the residue to her son Cosmo Bonsor.

The will of Mr. Frank Broughton Webb, of Woodfield, Wordsley, Staffordshire, who died at Saliswoodheld, Wordsley, Staffordshire, who died at Salisbury, Rhodesia, on Aug. 14, has been proved by William Harcourt Webb, the brother, the value of the estate being £208,598. He gives £40,000 to his mother; £10,000 each to his sisters Flora Davies and Ada Eugenie Showell; £10,000 to Harry Showell; £5000 to his brother Victor Pryce Webb; £20,000 to his cousin Charles Webb; £300 to Dr. Guy Grindley; and the residue to his brother William Harcourt Webb.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1907) of JAMES, LORD ROBERTSON OF FORTEVIOT, one of the Lords of Appeal, of Evington Place, Ashford, Kent, who died on Feb. 2, has been proved by his son, Captain Robert Bannerman Fraser-Robertson, and Charles Stewart, the value of the property being £40,968. Lord Robertson gives £10,000 to the trustees of the matriage settlement of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Maclean; £300 to the Hon. Mrs. Emily Violet Howard; and the residue to his son.

The will and codicil of Mr. Selwood Cooke Riddle, of 19, Compton Road, Wolverhampton, have been proved, and the value of the real and personal estate sworn at £667,629. Subject to legacies of £5000 each to Katherine Josephine Kettle and Juliet Mercy Kettle, and £3000, in trust, for his housekeeper, the whole of this large fortune is to go to the children of Sir Rupert Alfred Kettle and Dame Mary Kettle avecant Sir Rupert Alfred Kettle and Dame Mary Kettle, except Elizabeth Cooke Kettle, who has joined a religious order; the share of Rupert Edward Cooke Kettle to be paid to William Cooke Kettle.

The will and codicils of MR. ROBERT HOVENDEN, of Park Hill Road, Croydon, and Hockeridge, Westgate, who died on Nov. 23, have been proved by his sons Robert George Hovenden and Charles Hovenden, the value of the real and personal estate being £134,324. The testator gives £500, the household effects and during widowhood the income from twenty twenty-sixths of what he may leave, or an annuity of £500, to his wife; to his nurse, Harriet Mumford, £250; and to servants £100. All other his property he leaves to his children.

The following important wills have now been proved-Mr. George Walpole, Windsor Lodge, Monkstown,

Dublin Mr. George Singer, Coundon Court, near Coventry
Mr. George Thorpe Kenworthy, of Wakefield
Mr. William Mallalieu, Swallows Rest, Ockbrook, £102,866 Mr. Ildefonço José d'Alreu, 94, Oxford Gardens, W. Mr. Arthur Waghorn, Oaklands, Patcham, Brighton, and late of I, Mount Street, W. £59,089

£56,552 Colonel Alexander Jerome Filgate, R.E., 107, Jermyn £51,937 £47,746

Mr. John Fraser, 249, Govan Street, Glasgow Captain John Mitchell Evans, Woodbury Park, Tun-bridge Wells £47,322

Who would not like to travel through Canada free of cost? The London illustrated weekly, Canada, announces a competition, in which the first prize consists of a free tour in Canada extending from six weeks to six of a free tour in Canada, extending from six weeks to six months, at the winner's option. Not only is a first-class saloon passage to Canada and back given to the winner, but also first-class railway travelling over 15,000 miles. The prize-winner will also be given £5 a week during the trip, and a position on the staff of Canada, which will be offered to him (or her) on returning home. This is not a gambling competition, but the prizes have to be honestly worked for and are well worth winning.

### PERGAMUM.

ON a hillside in Mysia, looking westward across an intervening plain towards the blue Ægean, there stood two thousand years ago one of the most splendid cities of the ancient world. This was Pergamum (or Pergamus), the capital of that dynasty of Attalid Kings whose history (with that of the Seleucids) forms part of an interregnum, as it were, between "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." Pergamum was already as trong fortress when was already an ancient city and a strong fortress when, was already an ancient city and a strong fortress when, on the death of Alexander the Great in B.C. 323, Mysia fell to the share of one of his generals, Lysimachus, who became King of Thrace. Lysimachus entrusted the fortress of Pergamum to Philetairus, who in 280 B.C. established himself there as an independent ruler. The title of King, however, was first assumed by his second successor, Attalus I. He was succeeded by Eumenes II., under whose rule the city of Pergamum reached its greatest prosperity and was beautified with the sculpture and architecture which made it one of the wonders of antiquity. As we know from the first Ode of Horace, the wealth of its Kings was proverbial. On the death of Attalus III., in B.C. 133, the kingdom was merged in the Roman province of Asia.

In the history of architecture also, Pergamum forms a connecting link between Greece and Rome. Instead of regarding only the isolated beauty of single buildings, the architects of Pergamum advanced their art a step by designing the city as a whole. A semicircle of magnificent buildings crowned the ridge of a hill, a thousand feet above the sea, and in the hollow of the hillside, facing westward towards the Ægean Sea, was placed the theatre the line of the stage being continued north the theatre, the line of the stage being continued north and south in stately terraces. The architectural scheme of the city, and the characteristics of that period of Hellenistic sculpture, are fully described and discussed by Professor Reginald Blomfield, of the Royal Academy, in a delightful chapter of his book, "The Mistress Art" (Edward Arnold). "It was a great effort in civic architecture," he writes; "memorable because it was something new in the world, and because it was to lead on to thing new in the world, and because it was to lead on to

the monumental planning of Cæsarian Rome."

The excavations at Pergamum have been conducted by German archæologists. It was in 1869 that a German engineer—Carl Humann—while surveying at the modern Bergamo, first discovered fragments of sculpture there. Ten years later the work began, and in 1880 he sent to Berlin no less than 462 cases of sculpture, which included the famous frieze of the Gigantomachia (the battle of the gods and giants) from the great altar of Zeus Soter, built by Eumenes II, about 180 B.C. Since 1900 the work has proceeded under Dr. Doerpfeld, of the Archæological Institute, Berlin, and there have been unearthed the Agora (market-place), Gymnasium, and the house of a Roman consul, Attalus, a name which doubtless became common in the city of the Attalids, as names of English Kings are common in England to-day. C. E. BYLES

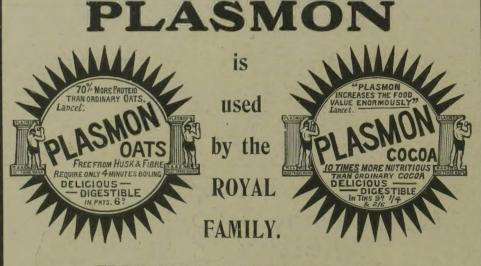
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